CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS
(Non-poisonous). Specially prepared; quality unequalled
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS
Own manufacture.
CARSON'S EXPORT ORDERS.
Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
GROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,790—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1896.

AMONG THE
51 PRIZE MEDALS
AND
AWARDS
obtained since 1851 at various Exhibitions, CHUBB and SON obtained the only GOLD MEDALS, awarded at the Inventions Exhibitions, 1885, and Melbourne, 1889, for ENGLISH LOCKS.
CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	11th Sept.
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
P.L. PENINSULAR	5207	W. A. Wheler	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th "
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	6263	M. De Horne	17th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th "
B.M. INDIA	5000	R. F. Briscoe	31st "
† ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	7th Nov.
B.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	21st "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	W. A. Wheler	28th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	5th Dec.
B.L. INDIA	5000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	19th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	"

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "India" marked B.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea cannot be booked for this voyage.
The Steamer marked thus * proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th September, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Oct. 1896.
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	G. Wallnesching	2,706	350	7th Oct.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Pellner	4,725	350	7th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	21st Sept., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 21, 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETÀ RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. "VINCENZO FLORIO" .....17th Sept., 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going viâ Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug., 19, 1896

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
BAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October 1896.
NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st "
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. "
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELBOURNE	Rogliano	4,080	24th Sept.

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipp at Colombo.
A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board.
The S. S. "ALPHEE," Captain Despras, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for DIEGOSUAREZ, MAJUNGA, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA and DELAGOA BAY, on the 8th October, 1896.
The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for PERSIAN GULF, on or about 20th October, 1896.
N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 12th Sept., at 3 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST, PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHI VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 12th Sept., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on or about the 17th Sept., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, about the 12th Sept., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 11th September.

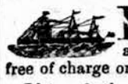
FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 28th Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th September, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning viâ Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. S. MATEANA 5,264	On or about the 8th October.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1896. Agents.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

BOMBAY JAPAN LINE.

THE S. S. "OSBORNE," Captain Rettie, 3,133 Tons, will SAIL for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN, on or about the 12th Sept.

For freight and passage apply to
TATA AND SONS,
Agents.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 31st August, 1896.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,432	25th September,

taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.
This Line also issue first, second, third class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON	MADEIRA
ALGOA BAY	and
CAPE TOWN	SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.
For rates and particulars apply to
F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 1st September, 1896.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

S. S. "HOSEINEE," Captain S. HUGHES, 1,601 Tons, WILL SAIL for PORT NATAL, direct on the 19th instant.
For Freight and Passage Money apply to the Undersigned at No. 1, Ash Lane.
A. H. Z. SHEERAZEE,
Managing Agent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

TREACHER'S.

CHEAVIN'S MICROBE-PROOF FILTERS.

Effectually and continuously remove all Microbes and Disease Germs from Water, and are a certain Preventive of Cholera, Typhoid Fever, &c.
The System recommended by some of the Eminent Scientists and Medical Men of the day.
This FILTER is a combination of GEORGE CHEAVIN'S World-renowned Idiocathartes Filter and the Porous Tube System.
(In Stoneware, nicely decorated.)
Water passed through this Filter is rendered absolutely pure and free from impurities, both in suspension and solution.
The Most Perfect Filter of the day.

Size.	Capacity of Top and Bottom.	Tubes.	Price. Cash. Rs. a.	Price. Credit. Rs. a.
No. 1	2-gallons	4	35 0	40 0
,, 2 3	,,	5	50 0	56 0

STONEWARE FILTERS.

Nicely decorated and complete with Silver-plated Tap.

Size.	Capacity.	Filtering Tubes.	Price. Cash. Rs. a.	Price. Credit. Rs. a.
No. 1	1½-gallons	4	22 0	24 8
,, 2	2½ ,,	5	30 0	33 0
,, 3	3½ ,,	6	40 0	45 0

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BOOKS. LIBRARIES SUPPLIED, ARRANGED AND CATALOGUED. All the New and Standard Works, Bibles, Prayer Books, &c. New Choice Bindings for Presentation.

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KEMP'S PAPARIDINE

IS RECOGNISED AS A STANDARD REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION
and has cured many severe and obstinate cases.
SAFE, PROMPT, THOROUGH,
INVOLVING NO CHANGE OF DIET.
Per Bottle Rs. 2.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL * * * * LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

(FOUNDED 1847.)
HAS ACQUIRED THE BUSINESS OF THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.,
COMBINED FIGURES:
ASSETS.....£2,400,000 PREMIUM INCOME.....£250,000 INTEREST.....£100,000
NO SHAREHOLDERS.
ALL THE PROFITS BELONG TO THE MEMBERS.
Head Office in India:—1A, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!
"THE SILICATE PAINT CO." (CHARLTON),

ARE the sole Manufacturers of the famous SILICATE PAINTS used throughout India for Military and Public Works.
Consumers and Customers of this Company's Manufacturer should see that EVERY PACKAGE bears the Company's TRADE MARK. None others are genuine.

SILICATE PAINT } Is Immensely superior and cheaper than Lead Paint.
SILICATE PAINT } Will not Discolour or Blister like Lead Paint.
SILICATE PAINT } Has greater body and Covering Power than Lead Paint.

"Imperial Zinc White," made by "The Silicate Paint Co.," is the best genuine White Paint that can be obtained, being of exceptional Covering Power, Permanency, Purity and Brilliancy of Colour.
Apply for Colour Card Price List, and Particulars to Sole Manufacturers.
"THE SILICATE PAINT Co."
(J. B. ORR AND CO., Limited, Proprietors.) Charlton, London, England, or to
LATHAM & Co., Sole Agents, BOMBAY.

MANSFIELD BROS.,

Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.,
LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PATENT
"MOVILLETTE" EYE-GLASS.

ABSOLUTELY THE MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE-NEZ EVER MANUFACTURED.
PERFECT FOR SPHERICAL CYLINDRICAL OR PRISMATIC LENSES.

A BOON TO PEOPLE who have noses with an even extended surface. To adjust the eye-glass is very simple. Two spurs are grasped between the finger and thumb of one hand. This causes the plaquets to extend, and the eye-glass is then placed on the nose. Upon releasing the pressure the plaquets adapt themselves in a very pleasant fashion to any shaped nose and with the very least feeling of pressure.

ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW "MOVILLETTE."

1. They adapt themselves to any shaped nose.
2. One hand only is necessary to adjust them.
3. They always maintain their horizontal position.
4. They are suitable for any kind of lens.
5. They are easy to repair and do not soon get out of order.
6. They are neatness itself.
7. They do not injure the cartilage of the nose.
8. They are the acme of comfort.
9. The lenses need not be touched by the fingers.

CAN BE PROCURED FROM
MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS, NOTICE!!!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs. as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14 0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia ,,	50	,,	15 0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	10 0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	12 8

MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes:—				Cash. Rs. as.
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11 0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do. ,,	9 0
Isabels	do.	50	do. ,,	7 8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do. ,,	7 0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do. ,,	5 0
Little Devils	do.	50	do. ,,	3 0
Club Londres	do.	100	do. ,,	7 0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100	,,	6 0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100	,,	6 8
Habano 2A	do.	100	,,	4 8
Cartado 1A	do.	100	,,	6 8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS.

LADIES' DRESS BASKETS, LADIES' TRUNKS, TROOPSHIP TRUNKS, LEATHER DRESS SUIT CASES, UNIFORM CASES, GLADSTONE, ODD KIT, HAND, AND CASH BAGS.
HOLDALLS, CORK MATTRESSES,
HAT CASES, TRAVELLING BATHS, &c., &c.
DECK-CHAIRS.—FROM Rs. 3-8 EACH.
Our New Illustrated Catalogue free on application.

THORPE AND CO.,

THE TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 3-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE.

NEW (1896) EDITION.
KEMP & CO.'S
PRESCRIBER'S PHARMACOPŒIA,
THOROUGHLY REVISED AND BROUGHT UP TO DATE.
A LARGE NUMBER of NEW REMEDIES HAVE BEEN ADDED, and the SHAPE of the BOOK ALTERED to a MORE CONVENIENT SIZE.
AN INVALUABLE WORK OF REFERENCE FOR PRESCRIBERS AND PHARMACISTS.
PRICE Rs. 4 EACH.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.
(REAL AND IMITATION).
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.
BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON
GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

LAWN MOWERS, the Patent "Excelsior," the best of all, in sizes from 8 to 20 inch.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

GRAND CONCERT

To be held in the

TOWN HALL

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 11TH SEPT.,

To commence at 9-15 P. M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Organ Solo....." Silver Trumpets".....Viviani.
Mr. F. SEYMOUR DOVE.
2. Song.....
Mr. J. JAMIESON.
3. Song....." A Heart's Whisper".....Piccolonini,
Mrs. ROSS.
4. Song....." Green Isle of Erin".....Roeckel.
Mr. H. O. COATES.
5. Recitation.....
Mr. ACWORTH.
6. Song....." Come back to Erin".....Claribel.
Mrs. STANLEY SMITH.
7. Song....." Down in the Deep".....R. S. Harding.
Mr. E. MAYALL.
8. Cornet Solo with Organ accompaniment....." The Holy City".....Stephen Adam.
Mr. A. L. RHENIUS.
9. Song....." Dear Homeland".....
Mrs. BLOCK.
10. Song.....
Mr. B. DE FREECE.

PART II.

1. Pianoforte Solo." Vicar of Bray".....Ju'es de Sirrai with variations,
Mrs. F. SEYMOUR DOVE.
2. Song....." The Bugler".....Ciro Pinsute.
Mr. R. WOOD.
3. Song....." Asthore".....H. Trotere.
Mrs. STANLEY SMITH.
4. Violin Solo....." Scenes du Ballet".....Beriot.
Mr. A. MASON.
5. Song....." To-morrow will be Friday".....Molloy.
Mr. E. MAYALL.
6. Song....." The Song that reached my heart".....
Mrs. BLOCK.
7. Recitation.....
Dr. POLLEN.
8. Song.....
Mr. J. JAMIESON.
9. Song....." Yesterday".....Blockley.
Mrs. ROSS.
10. Song with Organ obligato....." Children's Home".....
Mr. H. O. COATES.

TRIO.

"Auld Lang Syne"

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Tickets for members and one lady can be had free on application to Messrs. ROSE and Co. Other Tickets price Rs. 1, can be obtained from Messrs. ROSE and Co., Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., and at the CORPS CLUB on application.

TOWN HALL.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER.

CONCERT.

Re-appearance of MR. S. H. MORSE,

Assisted by Several Ladies and Gentlemen Amateurs.

Plan now Open at S. ROSE, & Co.

NOTICE.

WANTED A TEMPORARY MAISTRY on Rs. 20 plus Rs. 10 Batta for the Taluka Local Board, Nasik, to serve as a substitute for the permanent incumbent going on leave. Candidates are requested to send in their applications with Certificates of qualifications and service to the undersigned before the 20th of the current month.

G. P. VAIDYA,
Vice-President, D. L. B., Nasik.

Nasik, 9th September, 1896.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR KEROSINE AND COCOANUT OILS, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS AND INDIGENOUS STORES.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., Gun-fire, on THURSDAY, the 8th October, 1896, for the SUPPLY of KEROSINE and COCOANUT OILS, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS and INDIGENOUS STORES, required for the Broad and Metre-Gauge Sections of the Company's system, commencing 1st January, 1897, and ending on dates as noted on Tender Forms.

2. Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender, without reference to other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rate quoted, and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores &c., and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand), must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

5. If Government Paper and other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the contract, a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment, until the total deposit amounts to 8 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or at the Agent's option, a further deposit will have to be made so as to make the total deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

6. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

7. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 5th September, 1896.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

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The Bombay Price Current contains—

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Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
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VARIETIES in GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, set with Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, Opals, &c., are READY for the Season.—B. NUSSERWANJEE and Co., Jewellers, &c., 123, Hornby Row.

OUR ADDRESS not needed. Our name is a household word. The song of "MERRY SINGER" is sung in every household. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as SINGER, the Sole Manufacturers for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

FLOWER PLANTS FOR SALE, of the Choicest Description worthy of princely gardens. Apply to RUSTOMJEE ARDESIR IRANI, Mount Road, Mazagon.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! Suttons, in fancy tin-boxes. Vegetable, at Rs. 5, 10-8, and 22; Flower at Rs. 5, 7-8, and 10-8. PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED, a very large consignment of Ladies' Gents' and Children's Boots and Shoes of latest fashions and style, to suit customers of all classes. Early inspection solicited.—HASSUNALLY, MOOLLA, HAKIMJI and Bros., Shop No. 1, New Arcade Foot-path, Crawford Market.

BANJOES, Guitars, Violins, Autoharps and Musical goods of every description. The largest and best selection in India.—S. ROSE and Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

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RECEIVED, a large supply of "Symphonions" with 12 Steelplate Tunes to each.—Rs. 67, 75, 175, and Rs. 300.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND STORES, Large Varied Local Stock maintained. Wholesale Rates for Important Orders. ARCHIBALD A. CRAWFORD: 21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GOOD BARGAINS.—Our considerably high powered Binocular Telescope can be carried in the coat pocket. When once set is ever ready for use. Rs 32. Also a very neat and powerful vest pocket Shooting or Opera Glass, size under two inches when closed. Rs. 14, at D. M. DASTOOR & Co.'s, Cheapest Optical Depot, 93, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most moderate rates, then go to MEAKIN and Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort. Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 6 as. per doz. allowed on empty bottles returned.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Band Masters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first class Portuguese Servants. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church-Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

PILES CURED permanently in three days by an American Specific. Instant relief. No burning. Price Rs. 2.—J. LANGLEY and Co., Kalkadevi, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, will RE-OPEN from 1st October next. The Hotel is most comfortable and is very centrally situated. It contains good detached Bungalows for families, all open to Westerly breeze. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Terms moderate. For terms, etc., apply to PROPRIETORS Poona Hotel, Poona.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL, consisting of several detached Bungalows. RE-OPENS about the 1st of October. It is a first-class HOTEL occupying the highest position and nearest to Gymkhana, Narel Station, &c.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed a month at the Alexandra Hotel. The Proprietor is one of the most obliging Gentleman I have met, and his servants are civil and attentive, the accommodation is very good, and food very superior for the moderate charge. I wish Mr Pestonji every success, and hope ere long his Hotel will be one of the best in Bombay.—F. W. BOOTH.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic.....as for Batliwala's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

A. F. THOMAS and Co., Surgical Instrument Makers, also undertake repairs of Bicycles. Press Knives, Razors, &c. Charges Moderate. 301, Lohar Street, (Kalbadevi), Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

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WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, as a Farrier-Sergeant, Nursing Sick Horses, Breaking into Harness and Saddle, with Rajas, Noblemen, or first-class Stable-owners. Holds the following first-class testimonials. from Charles Steel, Esq., A. V. School, Poona; Mr. Mahadavrav Bajee, Major Commanding to H. H. Holkar's Horse Battery; H. G. Gell, Esq., Dy. Commr. of Bombay Police; E. W. Larader, Esq., Assist. Principal, B. V. College; F. C. Rimmington, Esq., Mgr. Director, Bombay Tramway Co., Ld. Apply to FARRIER, care of this paper.

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PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
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TENNIS SHOES,
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REAL WHITE BUCKSKIN
WITH SCREWS OR NAILS,
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WITH SCREWS OR NAILS,
Rs. 21-12.

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VICTORIA HOTEL.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

WINES AND SPIRITS,

Bottled by J. CONNELL.

WHISKIES.

OLD HIGHLAND****	per doz. Rs.	38
OLD "HIGHLAND"***	" "	27
OLD SCOTCH (Yellow Label)	" "	24
OLD SCOTCH (White Label)	" "	22
OLD HIGHLAND C. WHISKY	" "	26
IRISH WHISKY	" "	25

BRANDIES.

JAMES CONNELL'S*** a choice, thoroughly matured grape spirit (12 years' old)	per doz. Rs.	47
JAMES CONNELL'S*** (10 years' old)	" "	35
JAMES CONNELL'S Old Pale, a good "Peg" Brandy	" "	23

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATED CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

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CALEDONIAN

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FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

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Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

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Agents in Bombay.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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FUNDS.....£10.695,969
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NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW, CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES.

Accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

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EWART LATHAM & Co.,
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WHITE SERGE AND CRICKETING FLANNEL.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, have now on hand a quantity of the above or sale in short lengths as required.

Samples free by return of Post.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30,) and Saddle (Rs 15) Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 5 Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£557,312 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

MADRAS RACES.

3RD, 6TH, 8TH AND 10TH OCTOBER, 1896.

OWNERS are reminded that the FINAL ENTRIES for the October Meeting CLOSE on TUESDAY, the 15th September, 1896.

For programme see Racing Calendar of May 28th No 29, and "A-lan" of May 22nd No. 607. Special attention is drawn to No. II General Conditions.

J. O. HOOD,
Secretary, Madras Races.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 10TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Mill premises on TUESDAY, the 22nd September next, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

2ND.—To elect Directors in place of those whose term has expired and are eligible to be re-elected.

3RD.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

4TH.—To sanction the question of Messrs. John and Company's bonus.

5TH.—To settle the question of working the Looms.

A. JOHN & Co., Managing Agents,
Agra Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld.

Agra, 18th August, 1896.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1896.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite Tenders for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of Ten and one quarter Lakhs Rupees (Rs 10,25,000) for the purpose of various works of improvement to the properties of the Trust.

The Trustees have fixed a minimum rate of 100 per cent. under which rate no Tender will be accepted. Allotments will be made to all Tenderers at or over 100 per cent. in full to the highest, and rateably to the next lower Tenderers in the event of the amount offered being in excess of that to be issued.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered to be deposited on application,

And the balance on or before SATURDAY, 17th October, 1896, from which date interest will accrue.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to 1 o'clock p.m. (gun-fire), on Tuesday, 22nd September, 1896, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Finance Committee of the Trustees.

Printed Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue *prior* to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,

F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 1st September, 1896.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1896.

FORM OF TENDER.

I.....hereby tender for Rupees.....of Bombay Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees..... Anas.....for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees.....and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 17th October, 1896.

I require the amount in.....Debentures of Rupees.....each.

(Signature).....

(Address).....

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

LOAN of 15¾ Lakhs for Sewerage, Wari Bunder, &c., Roads, Burial Ground and Water Works.

The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay will be prepared to receive up to 12 noon on TUESDAY, 29th September, 1896, Tenders for the 1st instalment of Rs. 10 lakhs on account of the above Loan bearing interest at 3½ per cent. and repayable in 40 years from 1st July, 1897.

Further particulars as to Form of Tenders, amount of deposit, &c., &c., can be obtained on personal application at the Chief Accountant's Office.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 8th September, 1896.

FOR SALE.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

CASTOR OIL CAKE FOR SALE.

THE Agent will receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., Gunfire, on FRIDAY, the 18th September, 1896, offers for the PURCHASE of 150 Tons of CASTOR OIL CAKE from the Company's Mill at Sabarmatee.

Offers (quoting a rate per ton of 20 cwts delivered in wagons at the Oil Mill) must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100 as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, failure in which will entail forfeiture of deposit, without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction. If Government Paper or other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

The concession of freight at Revenue Rate, viz., 13 of a pie per Bengal maund per mile will be allowed to the accepted Tenderer on consignments of Castor Oil Cake, booked from Sabarmatee to any station he desires, on the Company's system only.

The accepted Tenderer will have to sign a stamped agreement stipulating the above mentioned conditions.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th August, 1896.

FOR SALE.

AN HOTEL BUSINESS for SALE in a rapidly increasing Hill Station in Southern India or would be let on lease.

Apply "X. Y.,"
Care of this Paper.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS !!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."

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REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
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Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
FOR THE
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers & Co., (where the goods have been removed for sale) the stock-in-trade of a photographer closing business, consisting of large and small cameras, lenses, binoculars, telescopes, meridian instruments, batteries, albums, dry plates, table fountains, levels, barometers, thermometers, compasses, large magic lantern with lense, drawing instruments, &c. Also handsome teakwood and blackwood furniture, elegant cabinets, chiffoniers, almyrahs, dressing and washhand tables, etc.

The property is on view.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the property of a gentleman, consisting of mahogany dining table, chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, mat-safe, marble top table, cushioned sofas and chairs, writing, pier tables, iron bedsteads, complete, dressing and washhand tables, easy chairs, chest of drawers, clothes press, dressing glasses, glassware, crokery, cutlery, lamps, etc.

The above is dow on now.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

2 sets superior brown leather single harness.
1 new grinding machine.
1 solid mahogany iron-framed sympathetic square piano by Rose and Co.
1 brass bound mahogany square panioforte by John Broadwood and Sons.

On account of the concerned, 2249-50—2 cases each 23 pieces gold striped grenadines 49-51 Inches.

2161—1 case 20 pieces gold flowered sarees, 50×9½.

On account of the underwriters—

43 silk cumberbunds.
3 silk crape shawls.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 handsome strong-built vis-a-vis.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 office-shigram.
1 pneumatic safety bicycle.
1 tricycle in good order with lamp.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Haridas Shivjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m.—

Gold ornaments called kanfli, gujras, sanklas, chunakanthi, bangles, googri, foolhar, thorias, troti, tanmania, jarmar, mandalias, chowkries, vedlas, nose-rings, tiko, finger rings, ivory chaodi with gold foil, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 17th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Foras Road, next to the New Market, the handsome black and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, kerosine-oil hanging and table lamps, pictures, table ornaments, a collection of China and other flower pots, 1D. B. gun, nearly new American cooking stove with chimney, kerosine-oil cooking stove, &c., the property of F. ROWLAND, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VULUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE ELPHINSTONE ESTATE OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Luckmajee Ladhajee and Co., and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Gowrabai, wife of Tarachand Oridass Dongra, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of July, 1892, the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the buildings, consisting of six compartments or warehouses standing thereon, situate on the Elphinstone Estate in the Island of Bombay, fronting on the north side of Sholapore Street, containing by admeasurement 1766 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by Raghu Street, on the south by Sholapur Street, on the east by vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and on the west by Argyle Road, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and are situated in the Registration sub-district of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned,

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th Sept., 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 33, Marine Lines, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished substantial-made house hold furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, best plated rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels' and Persian carpets, a rook rifle with adjusting sight, one Jafferabad cow with calf giving about 6 seers of milk daily, four well-bred handsome fox-terrier

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 47m. Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water, 1-31m. 1-33a. Low water, 7-17m. 7-34a.
Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Forbes Street, 4 p.m.
B.V.A., Grand Concert, Town Hall, 9-15 p.m.
Y.M.C.A., Apollo Bunder. Gospel Address to young men by the Rev. W. G. Peel (C.M.S.), 8-30 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Mohammedi and Sabarmati entered, and the steamer Brahmani left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Rufford Hall left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

BURGLARY AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.—Ameerchand Virjee, a shop-keeper at the Girgaum Back Road, has reported to the police that, some time during Tuesday night, his place of business was broken into by removing a wooden board from the back of the house, and gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 135, were stolen therefrom.

ACCIDENT TO A NEW ARRIVAL.—Oomer bin Khair, a Mahomedan, aged twenty-five years, who arrived in Bombay on Wednesday morning from up-country, was, on the evening of the same day, going along the Parel Road, when he was accidentally knocked down by a hack victoria, and sustained a fracture of one of the left ribs, which necessitated his removal the J. J. Hospital.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Cutch Mandvie and Karachi, per extra s. s. Kola, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday).—Mails for Madagascar, Reunion, Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape Colony, Transvaal, South A. Republic, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., on Sunday.—Mails for China and Australia, per s.s. Mirzapore, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Wednesday, the 16th instant.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

March.....Duquesne Greys.....Ross
Overture.....Yelva.....Reisiger
Gd. Fantasia.....Jacobite.....Gassner
Song (Euphonion Solo)...Adieu Marie.....Stephen Adams
Selection.....Gentleman Joe.....Slaughter
Valse.....Ispahan.....Poppewell Royle
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ROBBING CHILDREN OF THEIR ORNAMENTS, &c.—Kusbee, a woman, residing at DeLisle Road, reported to the police, on Wednesday afternoon, that while her son, Dhondee, aged seven years, was playing on the road between the hours of 2 and 3 p.m. that day someone removed from his person a gold earring and two silver wristlets, of the aggregate value of Rs. 11. The boy describes the thief as a Hindu.—Ismail Mahomedali, residing at Bhendy Bazaar Road, has reported to the police that, on the 6th instant, his daughter, aged seven years, was returning home from school, when some person snatched a gold embroidered cap, of the value of Rs. 14, from off her head and decamped.

GANESH FESTIVAL.—As arranged by Rao Bahadur Bhaskerao B. Pitale with the police, a conference will be held, this afternoon, at 5-30, in the bungalow of the late Sir Mungaldass Nathubhai, Kt., of a few leading Hindu gentlemen of this city and presidents of Sarvajanik Ganpatis and registered mehtas, in connection with their future arrangements. Mr. R. H. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, with the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Galt, will be present to advise. Hindus are pleased at the friendly attitude of the Commissioner, and have determined to join the executive in maintaining peace and order during the Ganpati holidays. Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, the Hon'ble Daji Abaji Khare, Messrs. Lukhmidas Khimji, M. W. Bhatt, R. Venayekrao, Tribhowandass Mangaldas, Drs. Bhalchandra and Deshmukh, Rao Bahadur Balcrishnarao Pitale, Messrs. G. G. Tejpal, Madhavrao Bodas, S. N. Dabholkar, B. Ramchundra, Raghunath Malap, H. Panduranggi and Jagmohundass Vandravandass Bhalsetli will meet the Commissioner. Mr. Bhaskerao has we hear, settled with the mehlawallas that the approved songs will be only sung, and has materially aided the police in this unpleasant direction at their suggestion.

ALLEGED ROBBERY BY A FELLOW LODGER.—Habwabai, a Mahomedan woman, residing on the third floor of a house at Jackeria Road, and having her grocery shop at Null Bazaar, reported to the police, at 10 o'clock, on Wednesday night, that during her absence from home, between the hours of 5 a.m. and 7 p.m. that day, a Mahomedan coffee hawker, named Abdul Rahiman, aged thirty years, who had been residing with her for the past nine days, forced open her wooden-box, and having abstracted therefrom gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparel and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 335, absconded. From inquiries made by the police, it appears that, on the morning of the day in question, complainant left the house and went to her shop, leaving the key of the room in charge of accused. Shortly afterwards the man turned up at the shop, and handed over the key to complainant, stating that he was going about to hawk coffee. Complainant did not suspect anything wrong at the time, and after closing her shop in the evening, she went home. She found the lock on the door intact, but on entering the room discovered her box to have been open and the property mentioned above missing therefrom. Search is being made for the absconding hawker.

GANESH CHATURTHI HOLIDAY.—Yesterday the banks, law courts, and public and private offices were closed on account of a Hindu holiday, known as Ganesh Chaturthi or Chauth, on which day was born Ganapati or Ganesh, who is regarded as the god of wisdom, who removes all obstacles, and is invoked at the commencement of all important undertakings. The manner of his birth is told in different ways. One story relates that Ganapati was formed by his consort, Parvati, from the turmeric and oil scraped from her body while she was bathing. The loss of his head and the substitution of that of a female elephant with one tusk are also variously explained. By some his head is said to have been cut off by Shiva when he endeavoured to prevent the god from entering the chamber of Parvati while she was performing her ablutions. According to others, it was reduced to ashes by a glance from the eyes of Shani when all the gods went to look at the newly born babe, and its place was said to be supplied by that of the animal first met with, which happened to be an elephant. Clay images of this deity are formed, and after having been worshipped are thrown into the water. The image has four hands and an elephant's head, and is either made in the house or purchased from an artist. The latter course is generally resorted to by work-people and others who have no spare time; and a bazaar is held in Jugjivan Keeka Street till a very late hour at night for the convenience of purchasers. The image is gilt with the finest gold, and painted with superior and variegated colours, and much labour and ingenuity are bestowed on it by some to render it elegant and attractive according to the fancy and pecuniary means of the worshipper. The mouse, being Ganpati's favourite vehicle, is sometimes placed beside his image, richly saddled and bridled. A place where the god is to be seated is prepared in the house either in the form of a covered shrine or open space, which is adorned with fruits and flowers strewn round it, and twigs and branches of trees hung over it in clusters. By the generality of people Ganpati is kept a day and a-half; but by some five or ten days according to the wish and wealth of the worshipper. On the last day, preparations for his departure are made; certain ceremonies are gone through; flowers, fruits, and sweetmeats are offered to the idol; presents are made to Brahmins; and the image is placed in a palanquin or ark expressly made for the purpose, adorned with fresh flowers, and carried to the sea or a tank in procession. At the end of the journey, they take out the image and commit it to the water, with expressions of regret for its absence till the following year.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

ROWING AT BANDORA.

Fours.

Cumballa Hill Stiff'uns vs. Pali Hill Gymkhana.

Bow	V "Booth		Bow	W J Peebles
2	A C Boulton	beat	2	W F Ogston
3	J H Pollard		3	T H Moore
Str.	F L Croft		Str	H W Shallard
Cox.	Native		Cox	K R Smethalm

Croft started off with a good dash, and easily obtained a lead, which he had no trouble in maintaining throughout. His crew were never stretched, and although his opponents rowed a plucky race, he led by a good length when they ceased rowing some 300 yards from the finish.

Double Sculls.

Booth Boulton	vs	Bernard Walker

Resulted in a dead heat, which is to be rowed off this afternoon.

Double Sculls.

Craft Pollard	vs	Fischer Armand

Won easily.

The races to be run this afternoon are:—

Single Sculls.

Beaumont	vs	Pollard

Double Sculls.

Booth Boulton	vs	Bernard Walker

RICKETTY Children and Faded Youth—should not be without Munk's Codliostone. Increases weight and flesh by leaps and bounds! Rs. -8. MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

DEWAN BAHADUR MANIBHAI AND THE KALA PANI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Dewan Bahadur Manibhai's fearless independence in sending over his second son, Mr. Hirabhai, for acquiring higher education to England, and thus braving to break the shackles of dogmatic orthodoxy, deserves to be noticed. The community which has the honour of having amongst them such a distinguished statesman as Dewan Bahadur Manibhai is Vadnagra, Nagar Brahmins, a caste considered very high amongst the Hindus. Your correspondent of Saturday remarks that Mr. Haribhai is the first of his caste who ever visited England. In this respect he is mistaken, because, I think, that those lamented and eminent scholars, Messrs. Mahipatram Roopram Nilkant and Harilal Harshadrai Druva, belonged to the same community. The fact that when a gentleman of position, power, and influence as the Dewan Bahadur comes forward in spite of caste prejudices to send his son to England, is a social signification which ought not to be lost sight of. The Dewan Bahadur has not only proved himself a fearless statesman of broad and liberal principles, a gentleman endowed with superabundant qualifications, but also a redoubtable social reformer. As a prime minister to H. H. the Rao of Cutch, Mr. Manibhai, with his evangelic spirit and generous nature, did many solid and substantial works, which greatly improved the conditions of Cutch. When the Dewan Bahadur took charge of his prime ministership, there were hardly few educational institutions in the whole of Cutch. But when Mr. Manibhai left Cutch to be a Dewan to H.H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, there were schools for boys and girls in almost all the principal villages—even a village of 200 houses has its school. Libraries were opened in the principal villages. A high school, art school, and a sanscrit school, etc., were established at Bhuj. The reforms he introduced in the police, customs, legislative, municipal, and other departments were innumerable. At the time of his Highness' installation, five or six scholarships were established for Cutchis, and amongst these there is a travelling scholarship for Cutchis intending to take higher education in Europe and America. It is clear from this that the Dewan Bahadur is in favour of crossing the Kala Pani since long. During his short stay here Mr. Manibhai, unlike others, has thrown himself heart and soul into the cause of public movements, political, social, and especially religious matters, wherein by his indefatigable exertions and rare power of tact he succeeded in giving foundation to such an influential and august assemblage as Darma Parisad—I may call it a religious congress. As a president of the recent temperance conference, the Dewan Bahadur did good and healthy service to the cause of the temperance associations. Mr. Manibhai is well known as a staunch advocate of female education. The Dewan Bahadur at present is engaged in gathering funds for providing education to the grown-up females, and it is universally prayed that the Almighty may shower success upon his noble cause. I see a happy future for India from the fact that every mail takes an Indian of light and learning to the West. My friend, Mr. Virchand Raghavji Gandhi, styled by you as an Apostle of Jainism, left Bombay only a few days ago to teach the Americans the philosophy of the Jain religion, and Mr. F. T. Lalan followed him by the next mail to act as secretary to Mr. Gandhi, and what is more, Mr. Haribhai left by last mail. By this practical step, Mr. Manibhai has done valuable service to the social reformers, and generally to all, for it is upon the solution of this problem alone that the future happiness of our country depends. In conclusion, I wish a pleasant voyage to Mr. Haribhai, and a long life and vigorous health to the Dewan Bahadur.—Yours, &c.,

KHIMJEE HEERJEE KAYANI.

HOSPITAL NURSES AND THEIR HOURS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—An "Old Nurse" has in some unaccountable way altogether missed my point. I have not my letter by me, but I do not remember writing of, or hinting at, overwork in the Bombay hospitals. My desire was to discover why the Cama Hospital only, of the Bombay hospitals, finds it expedient to grant their nurses a day off once in the month. If it is for reasons of health, as an "Old Nurse" says, surely the sooner the European General Hospital and the J. J. Hospital follow suit the better. There should certainly be nothing arbitrary in the action of the "authorities" in the granting or withdrawing of holidays. Is it because an "Old Nurse" is herself now one of the mighty, that she deigns no explanation of the fact that the European General Hospital at one time granted a day's leave in the month to their nurses, but now no longer does so? It is hardly in human nature, even when it is feminine human nature, that the prospect of a whole holiday once a month should reduce work to a minimum, and raise friction to a maximum. However, an "Old Nurse" ought to know—and—live and learn. She certainly does not think too highly of her fellow-workers when writing in such a view, thereby confirming me in my idea that the innocent are suffering for the guilty. I have been at considerable personal trouble to discover the exact hour at which the charge nurses can leave their wards when they take their long pass, and find that on Sunday only can they all come off duty at 1-30. On a week day it is quite the exception for a charge nurse to come off duty before 2-30 or 2-45. A probationer's long pass is the same as a charge nurse's, with the exception that on two evenings only in the month may she absent herself from the Nurses' Bungalow later than 7-30 p.m. A charge nurse need not return to attend supper and prayers if she prefers to remain out.—Yours, &c.,

A WELL-WISHER TO ALL.

THE BANDORA SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, who happens also to be a member of the Bandora Municipality, has thrown a flood of light on the question of the Bandora slaughter-houses. So the Government of Bombay, looking at the matter from a higher ground, actually did consult the Bandora Municipality, not long since, in view to the removal of the unsightly abattoir from the gate of this lovely town, and it is, after all, the local civic fathers who, in considerations of "R. a.p.," have allowed this blot to remain on the fair name of Bandora. I much doubt whether any other Municipality in the Northern Division would willingly accept the gift of a slaughter-house, such as this, for the annual subsidy of Rs. 5,000, and yet Bandora ranks among one of the flourishing municipalities in the division, beating Thana, the head-quarters, both as regards its population and its revenue and expenditure! The Government enquiry was, perhaps, not relished by members whom long residence had reconciled to the old surroundings of the town; but, surely, there were others on the board with more advanced notions of the fitness of things who could have entered a strong protest against losing that favourable opportunity of putting an end to an unmitigated nuisance. Bandora has every claim on Bombay for generous treatment, and the great city will not, I hope, be indifferent to the needs of her nearest health resort: a crying need is the early effacement of this stain on her escutcheon, the horrid "abattoir" in the open. The city fathers of Bombay, now that Dr. Viegas has appealed to them, will, I have no doubt, come to our rescue, and rid us of this eyesore.—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, Sept. 8. VINAYAK DADAJI.

A RECENT CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If I notice the letter appearing in your issue of to-day, over the signature of Mr. Dwarkadas Dhurumsey, it is only to say how hopeless it apparently is to expect fairness at the hands of those who cannot bring to the discussion of a matter better qualities of head or heart than personal vanity or malicious ill-will. This is apparent from the fact that your correspondent, while laying stress upon the assumed discrepancy between the dividends and bonuses paid by the company, coolly ignores the all-important fact that all the dividends and all the bonuses given by the company, from the commencement of its existence, were at rates, and on lines recommended as proper by one of the highest insurance authorities in the world, and were unanimously sanctioned by seventeen successive general meetings of the company's shareholders and policyholders. It was for this reason that the ill-judged proceedings with which the company was sought to be harassed have failed.

If it will mollify those disappointed by this result, I may state that even if the miserably insignificant amount which policy-holders have foregone, and if it were strictly their due, that precious sum distributed over the twenty-one years period of existence of the company, would give barely about Rs. 600 per annum as the amount which the policy-holders have voluntarily given towards a decent dividend to those whose enterprise in launching the company against heavy odds has in the end secured to this country means for self provision, and an incentive to thrift, to which it was admittedly a complete stranger before.—Yours, &c.,

D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary, Oriental Life Office.
Albert Buildings, Sept. 10.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO. of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

CRICKET.

PARSI GYMKHANA VS. THE MOFUSSIL HINDUS.

THE interesting fixture was played off on the Parsi Gymkhana ground, Marine Lines, yesterday, and the visitors, who showed a good attack, but who were not very successful in defence, were defeated by 57 runs. The home team having the good fortune to have the advantage of the unbeaten wicket knocked up 109 runs, in spite of the good bowling of the visitors, among whom Balu was on the spot. He was responsible for 9 wickets out of possible 10, and that, too, he secured for 55 runs only. The score for the Parsee Gymkhana was made up of the contributions of K. M. Mistry (24), S. B. Spencer (25), and Sorab Dadysett (24). It was a pleasure to notice that Mistry has regained confidence and played a dashing game with pluck and skill. The stand made by Spencer and Dadysett was admirable, and the latter played in a neat and easy style, never missing the opportunity to punish slow ones. The visitors began their venture, but they succumbed feebly to the Parsee attack. Mistry bowled 50 balls, secured ten maiden overs and four wickets without allowing one single run off his trundling. He was assisted well by Mehta, the Karachi man, who bowled from the other end. At the close of the Hindu innings which ended in 52 runs, saving the follow on by only three runs, Mistry's analysis was six wickets for 12 runs. The Parsee Gymkhana made 62 runs in their second venture. Out of this total K. M. Mistry contributed 30 runs, the plucky player carrying his bat in the end defying the visitors' attack. His two over-bounds were very pretty to look at. The Hindus took their chance at the wickets with one hour at their disposal, and 119 runs behind their opponents, but the innings could not be finished, and at the time of drawing stumps they had scored 52 runs with eight wickets down. The scores were:—

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
K M Mistry, b Balu	24	not out	30
R D Ayrton, c Balu, b Bhide	0	c Modak, b Vaydia	0
R E Mody, l-b-w Balu	8	b Vaydia	0
E N Bavar, c and b Balu	0	l-b-w Vaydia	0
R D Cooper, not out	0	c Despande, b Balu	10
K E Sanjana, b Balu	0	b Balu	1
N B Saclat, b Balu	5	l-b-w Vaydia	0
D F Dutaseh, c Narsa, b Balu	12	b Balu	0
J. B Spencer, c Devikar, bBalu	25	c and b Vaydia	9
S C Dadysett, c Vaydia, b Balu	24	c Narsing, b Balu	0
A H Mehta, l-b-w Balu	0	b Vaydia	1
Extras	11	Extras	9
Total	109	Total	62

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Balu	136	56	6	9	75	31	6	4
Vaydia	80	24	7	0	71	22	4	6
Bhide	45	11	3	1				
Sarderal	10	7	0	0				

POONA (MOFUSSIL) HINDUS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Devikar, b Mistry	2	b Mehta	6
Errans, b Mistry	0	l-b-w Mehta	3
Rapat, b Mistry	0	b Mistry	0
Pranjpe, b Mehta	1	b Mehta	0
Modak, c Mistry, b Mehta	4	b Mistry	10
Saraf, b Mistry	8	c Mody, b Mehta	4
Narsing, b Mistry	5	not out	13
Balu, b Mehta	5	c Spencer, b Mistry	6
Bhide, c and b Mehta	9	b Mehta	4
Sarderal, not out	5	not out	0
Vaydia, b Mistry	0	to bat.	
Extras	10	Extras	6
Total	52	Total	52

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mistry	85	11	12	6	50	25	3	3
Mehta	85	31	5	4	55	19	4	5
R Mody					10	3	1	0

SOCIAL C. C. VS. DADAR UNION C. C.

A MATCH was played, last Sunday, between the above clubs, and resulted in a win for the former by 28 runs:—

SOCIAL C. C.

Hussein, b Katrak	15
Daroowalla, run out	8
Fazul, b Katrak	21
Driver, c Colah, b Katrak	9
M T Vaz (capt), run out	3
Papa, b Wadia	3
Sodawaterwalla, b Colah	10
M Haidery, b Wadia	4
Mistry, b wadia	0
N Rodrigues, b Colah	4
A Rodrigues, not out	0
Extras	14
Total	91

DADAR UNION C. C.

B Katrak, b Fazul	5
B Ghadyaly, c Sodawaterwalla, b Driver	13
K Wadia, b Haidery, b Driver	17
Leutin (capt), b Papa	2
B A Katrak, c Fazul, b Papa	0
A Katrak, b Papa	1
A D Jhelia, b Driver	0
Motishah, c Mistry, b Driver	3
Vakil, c A Rodrigues, b Driver	0
J Wadia, not out	0
Colah, b Papa	0
Extras	22
Total	63

ENTERTAINMENT AT BHUSAWAL.

A LOCAL correspondent, writing on the 9th inst., says:—This proverbially apathetic station was awakened from its lethargy last night by an entertainment given by its local amateurs, who comprised the following:—Dr. Cooke, Messrs. Bice, Hubbard, Gabb, Pickin, Ommaney, Engel, Mrs. Gabb, and Miss Engel. We were treated to a few fairly passable jokes, but in regard to the songs there was ample room for improvement. The entertainment concluded with a farce, entitled "Turn him out," in which Mr. Bice fairly brought down the house. He was ably supported by Mrs. Gabb, who acted her part to perfection. There was an Indian club display by a Mr. Engel, but this called for little or no applause, as it was only what one is accustomed to seeing gone through by schoolboys at prize-distributions, &c. Mr. Pickin's banjo solo was excellent, and he was the only one encored. Mrs. Bice presided at the piano throughout the entertainment, and deserves great praise for the very efficient manner in which she performed her arduous duties. The house was a poor one, and the reason for this, I surmise, is that at this time of the month the Railway servants are not overburdened with money, so that in this connection it would not, I think, be out of place to suggest that future entertainments should be given at the end of the month, when the men draw their wages. There is also one more suggestion which, if acted upon, might possibly ensure fuller houses, and that is a reduction of the prices of seats from Rs. 2, Re. 1, and 8 annas, to Re. 1 and 8 annas only, which I, with many others, think would be ample remuneration for the quality of the fare provided at these amateur entertainments. Although the entertainment was not altogether an unqualified success, it would not be fair to close this short account of it without according hearty thanks to Mr. Bice, who worked himself up to the highest pitch in his endeavours to make it a success, and he deserves every credit for his exertions.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of undelivered letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Angel, Ida	Fortune, Raval	Marco, Juan
Arouivico, Burih	Monsieur	Nicolas, Hereotte
Ardandin, Madame	Goatoor, E F. Mrs	Nicporo, Calandricinis
Alderson, Mrs	Green, Rebecca	Nawab, Mohsinul
Allan, C M	Gureba, B B	Mulkuloksundul
Allabhkhan	Goonch, Collin, Capt	Nask, G
Alladeen, B	Gopall Baboo	O'Connor, T
Andrews	Howell, H N	Pigot, J L
Burgess, H, of Broxtol	Herrenkotel, Otto Von	Prichard, G M, Col
Bronover, Leuisa	Hill, W H, Capt	Roper, Mrs
Brockman, E, Mrs	Hafizullah	Russell, George
Connie, J P	Ilbery, Capt	Rajah, Ally
Cook, Charles	Ingli	Stone, G, Mrs
Carpenter, Licentia May	Jordan, P A	Sylveston, E
Dyer, G H C, Col, C B	Johnson, C, (1st B C)	Starkey, A
Dudeisak, Bruche, Madame	Jost, Stelle, Miss	Scott, B
Decroix, Henry	Jacason, Mrs	Sheriff, F
Esposito, Genaro	Kings, J G	Sukarman A
Edwards, C W	Kristnaswami Buttler	Thompson, Jas
Edwards, Mrs	Mulroney, E, Mrs	Taylor, J Worsley
Florence, Madame	Master, Robert	Vangan, R E, Lt
	Mitchell, J	Wilson, Mrs
		Whillaw, A W
		Ward, J W

Everyone who takes an interest in the Presidential campaign in America knows by this time that Mr. Bryan is an adroit electioneerer. He understands his audience at a glance, and has acquired the knack of propitiating his hearers by a phrase or an epigram. But Mrs. Bryan, who is an ideal wife of an ambitious politician, is no less successful with the people. The thousands of voters who are denied the felicity of shaking hands with her husband turn to her, and she willingly bears her share of the hand-shaking. She did something more than grasp the hands of the people at Moline. Someone gave her a large bunch of roses. With characteristic tact, Mrs. Bryan saw that even roses could be brought into the service of propitiation. So she began to distribute them to the people, with the result that there was much pushing and struggling, the enthusiasm grew wilder, and Mr and Mrs. Bryan left well satisfied with their visit.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 8th September were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 7th, 14 feet 4 inches against 16 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Standing kharif crops in good condition except in Jati, where rats have caused some damage. Locusts in Manjhand and Kotri (talukas, damaging crops. Agricultural stock in good condition except in Sehwan Taluka.

Shikarpur.—River 8 feet 5 inches against 11 feet 6 inches, being the average of last three years. The sudden fall will affect late sowings of jowari. Rabi operations continue. Locusts in Ubauro Taluka. Fodder supply fair.

Hyderabad.—Kharif crops flourishing. Want of water felt in three talukas. Harvest commenced in two talukas. Locusts in six talukas, causing slight damage in five. Cattle in fair condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Crops flourishing. Water wanted at tails of canals. Rabi cultivation progressing.

Thana and Parkar.—Slight showers of rain at Mithi and Nagar. Fodder plentiful. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices normal. Kharif crops flourishing.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 5th September 1893).—Rain for week maximum at Viramgam 11 cents, minimum at Daskroi 3 cents, none at Gogha, Dholka, Sanand and Modasa; for season maximum at Parantij 38 inches 42 cents, minimum at Dhandhuka 22 inches 8 cents; total rainfall in Ahmedabad City 30 inches 62 cents. Standing crops in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices continue normal.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week maximum 86 cents in Kalol, minimum 3 cents in Jhalod; total for season maximum 45 inches 53 cents in Godhra, minimum 26 inches 30 cents in Dohad. Standing crops and agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply ample.

Kaira.—(For week ending 5th September 1896).—Rain for week maximum at Kapadvanj 31 cents, minimum at Kaira 2 cents, average for the district 9½ cents; for season maximum at Nadiad 50 inches 27 cents, minimum at Mehmadabad 32 inches 14 cents, average for the district 41 inches 7½ cents. Crops healthy. Transplantation of tobacco in progress. The break in the weather has improved prospects. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices continue normal.

Broach.—Rain for week maximum 78 cents in Anklesvar, minimum 10 cents in Vagra; for season maximum 67 inches 52 cents in Broach, minimum 33 inches 18 cents in Jambusar. Resowing of cotton in places where it was damaged and sowing of til in progress. Lands being prepared for winter crops in parts. Standing crops doing well. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy. Price continue normal.

Surat.—(For week ending 5th September 1893).—Slight rain during week throughout the district, maximum at Jalalpor 1 inch 2 cents, minimum at Chikhli 6 cents; for season maximum at Chikhli 72 inches 25 cents, minimum at Olpad 36 inches 32 cents. Standing crops in good condition. Weeding in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Khandesh.—Rain for week average in the district 2 cents; for season at Dhulia 25 inches 33 cents, average in the district 24 inches 1 cent. Crops still good, but rain now wanted immediately. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Nasik.—(For week ending 7th September 1893).—Rain for week at Nasik 4 cents; for season 34 inches 38 cents. Rain wanted in Baglan. Kharif crops improved. Land being prepared for rabi cultivation. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Prices of food-grains normal.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain 0·59 inch on 7th; total to date 30·08, being 24·77 above average. Abnormal temperature 10 warm on 2nd, 3rd, 8th and 11th; 2° warm on 4th and 5th, and nil on 6th. Vapour in air normal throughout the week. Abnormal wind from south-east on 2nd, from east on 3rd, 6th, 7th and 8th, and from north-east on 5th. Wind normal on 4th.

Thana.—Rain for week maximum at Bassein 1 inch 93 cents minimum at Thana 23 cents; for season at Thana 131 inches 5 cents. Weeding in progress. Rain now wanted throughout the district. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Kolaba.—Rain during week maximum 72 cents at Alibag, minimum 40 cents at Mahad. Weeding nearly completed. Standing crops good except where previously damaged by excessive rain and floods. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Meagre rain everywhere, maximum 1 inch 19 cents at Ratnagiri, minimum 10 cents at Devgad. Weeding operations in progress. More rain wanted throughout the district. Cattle good except in Rajapur and Sangameshvar talukas.

Poona.—No rain during week during throughout the district except in taluka Mawal (3 cents) and petha Mulshi of the Haveli Taluka (35 cents.) More rain wanted throughout the district, especially in the Indapur Taluka. Standing crops doing well throughout the district except in taluka Indapur, where the kharif crops are writhering for want of sufficient rain. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Prices continue normal.

Ahmednagar.—No rain during the week. Rain required throughout the district for kharif crops and for sowing of rabi crops. Weeding and preparation of land continue. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Jowri dearer in three talukas.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 5th September 1896).—Rain for week 2 cents in Pandharpur, none in other talukas; for season maximum at Barsi 13 inches 48 cents, minimum at Malsiras 6 inches 19 cent. Rain deficient throughout the district except in Barsi Taluka. Kharif crops already sown in a fair condition except in Sholapur, Pandharpur and Malsiras talukas, where they are withering for want of rain. Rain urgently wanted throughout the district. Reaping of mug commenced in Barsi and Karmala talukas. Fodder insufficient except in Barsi and Malsiras talukas. Agricultural stock fair. Slight fall in the price of jowari in Pandharpur Taluka.

Satara.—No rain during week at Satara; in talukas 5 cents at Javli, 8 cents at Patan and 12 cents at Shirala. Weeding in progress. Rain required in Satara, Khanapur and Man talukas.

Bijapur.—No rain during week. Kharif crops withering. Cotton sowings retarded. Rabi sowings not commenced. Rain badly needed. Fodder supply growing scarce.

Belgaum.—Rain 15 cents in Chandgad and 8 cents in Khanapur. Rain wanted in eastern talukas. Young crops in good condition. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices normal.

Dharwar.—Rain during week from 4 cents to 15 cents in four talukas. Rain very badly wanted in Gadag and Ron talukas, where standing crops are withering for want of moisture. Cotton sowing also retarded in the above-mentioned talukas.

Kanara.—Very slight rain during week, maximum 64 cents at Siddapur, minimum 4 cents at Supa. More rain wanted on coast for rice crops. Weeding in progress above ghats. Gardens and agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Fall of rain during week 2 cents; total for season 41 inches 20 cents. Weeding operations and cultivation of soil for rabi crops continue. Weather hot and cloudy.

Wadhwan.—Rain during week 2 cents; total 17 inches 55 cents. Weeding of crops continues. Fodder and water sufficient.

Baroda.—Rain during week 1 cent; total for season 40 inches 74 cents. Agricultural stock and standing crops fair. Sowing operations continue in Navsari Division. Fodder supply insufficient in Navsari Taluka owing to excessive rain.

THE NEW FOREST RULES.

THE following draft rules under Section 31 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of 1890, are published in yesterday's "Government Gazette." Persons who have any objections to urge to the draft rules are required to forward their objections in writing to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, within three months from the date of publication of this Notification:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 31 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, as amended by the Forest Act, 1890, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to make under clause (a) of the said section the following rules to regulate the cutting of trees in the Protected Forests in the districts of Thana and Kolaba, viz.:—

1. No person shall cut or lop any portion of any tree in any Protected Forest in the districts of Thana and Kolaba other than such branches of unreserved trees as, within a foot of the stem, are less than 12 inches in girth or 4 inches in diameter:

Provided that in the case of shrubs, bushes, and coppice shoots consisting of more stems than one, so long as one stem at least with all branches therefrom which within one foot from that stem do not exceed 12 inches in circumference or 4 inches in diameter, is left uncut, all other portions of any such shrub, bush or coppice shoot may be cut or lopped.

2. Nothing in these rules shall authorize or be construed to authorize the cutting, lopping or felling of any tree reserved by any Notification for the time being in force under Section 29 of the said Act amended as aforesaid.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the plain of cutting teeth, go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d. per bottle.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	86 92	85 33	91 91	86 8
Thursday, Sept. 10	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Total..	86 92	85 33	91 91	86 8
Total fall to Sept. 10, 1895..	70 27	59 48	59 89	60 22
Total fall to Sept. 10, 1894..	82 94	67 49	68 44	58 49

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 8 p. m. to 6 p. m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 8 a. m. to 6 a. m.

MATHERAN.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	276 29

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 10.

THE announcement that our English mails will leave on Saturdays instead of Fridays after this week marks the virtual close of the rains, which have been unusually heavy at the Presidency, and in parts of the mofussil, this year. We are now in the midst of a succession of holidays Hindu and Parsi, for which Banks and markets have been closed to-day and will be so again for two days next week. Meanwhile business generally has become slacker than ever; and although considerable transactions in Cotton for exporters' account (including some contracts "to arrive" for the new crop) were reported on two days, only a small business on the whole has been done in both directions, the feeling, however, having been steady and prices without movement. Wheat has been firm in tone throughout the week but with no accession, however, to the moderate transactions previously reported; and Seeds also have been taken to only a moderate extent by shippers, though in a steady market. Rates of exchange have remained steady throughought the week at an advance of 1-32d. on our last quotations, and close this evening thereat, very little business having latterly transpired either way. Money remains easy. Three-and-a-half per cent. Rupee Paper has declined ¼ per cent.; and Threes are 1 1-8 per cent. lower. Freights are quiet but steady; shippers are keeping back for lower rates, which holders of tonnage do not concede, and consequently there is but very little doing in this market. Owing to the holidays Imports have been neglected to a great extent; but prices may be taken as at about last week's level.

MONEY.—An easy feeling with a very limited demand for monetary accommodation again characterised the week, covered by the Statement of the Presidency Bank issued on Monday, as it had the previous one; but the Bank's Cash Balance showed a diminution of some 47½ lakhs, at 246 lakhs, compared with an addition of 56½ lakhs as disclosed by the previous Return. One of the principal factors in the movement of money with the Bank was Government Deposits, which fell off during last week by over 22½ lakhs in the aggregate at the Bank's head office and branches, as against an increase under this item in the week preceding of 51 lakhs. There were, however, also considerable withdrawals from Private Deposits which, together with a small addition to Loans and a trifling increase in Bills Discounted, made an increase in trade requirements of 27¼ lakhs, compared with an addition of 2¼ lakhs in the week preceding.

There has been no change in the position of the market meantime, and the Bank of Bombay minimum remains at 3 per cent.; while, outside, the rate is still 1½ per cent.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened with a steadier feeling last mail day at 1s. 2 1-8d. for Telegraphic and Demand, Bank remittance, and 1s. 2⅛d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates advanced early in the day 1-32d. all round, but the amount of business done was small. Steady in tone on Saturday, rates opened with an upward tendency at 1s. 2 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A slight advance afterwards took place, and both Merchants and the Bazaar bought a fair quantity of Bank Paper at 1s. 2 3-16d. Rates were quoted on Monday at 1s. 2 5-32d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 2 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A small amount of business was done in Bank Wire Transfer at 1s. 2 3-16d., but the rate was not maintained, and 1s. 2 5-32d. was the best obtainable thereafter; Merchants' Bills did not come out at all. A steady feeling prevailed in the market on Tuesday with 1s. 2 5-32d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and 1s. 2 9-32d., for three month's sight Credits. There was scarcely any business passing either way, and the market continued in a very dull state though steadier in tone at the close. Yesterday rates opened again at 1s. 2 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and 1s. 2 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A few Merchants' Bills at the last-named usance were placed at 1s. 2⅛d.; but business was very quiet, and hardly any transactions were reported either way. To-day, the Banks have been closed for a Hindu holiday, and the following must be taken as our closing quotations:—

Bank Bills on Demand		...	1s. 2 5-32d.
Do.	Telegraphic Tr.	...	1s. 2 5-32d.
Do.	3 months' sight	...	1s. 2 3-16d.
Credits	3	do.	... 1s. 2 9-32 to ⅛d.
Do.	6	do.	... 1s. 2 11-32 to 5-16d.
Documents	3	do.	... 1s. 2 5-16 to 9-32d.
Do	6	do.	... 1s. 2 3-8 to 11-32d.
Francs	3	do.	... 150 to 149⅞
Do.	6	do.	... 150⅞ to 150½

GOVERNMENT PAPER was first quoted last mail day, at 109, for 3½ per Cents for Money, and 108½ for Account. Rates then declined to 108⅞ and 108 5-8 in the two positions, respectively, in a quiet market, and at the close a further drop of 1-8 per cent. was established. On Saturday the quotation for 3½ per Cents for Cash was 108 15-16, and for the Settlement 108 11-16. After some decline during the day, rates closed at a slight advance in a steady market; 103¼ was quoted for Threes. Quotations opened on Monday, at 108 7-8 for 3½ per Cents for Money, and 108 11-16 for Account, at which the market remained steady to the close, and left off on the same level; for 3 per Cents the reduced rate of 103 was quoted. On Tuesday 108 13-16 was named for 3½ per Cents, for Cash, and 108 5-8 for the Settlement, at the end of the month, and beyond a temporary advance of 1-16 per cent. in the rate for Money there was no change, the market having closed at the opening prices, with Threes, at 103⅛. At opening, yesterday, the rate for 3½ per Cents for Money was 108⅛, and 108 9-16 for Account, from which level rates declined 1-16 per cent. and left off 108 11-16 and 108½d. with a steady feeling, and 103 quoted for Threes. These must be taken as our closing quotations, the market having been closed to-day for a native holiday.

Municipal Five per cent. Loan is 1½ per cent. higher, at 134½. Port Trust Bonds have advanced one-half per cent. to 114.

SHARES.—A downward tendency has characterised the movement in this market since last mail day which has been specially noticeable in the principal line of Mill Scrip, and in comparison with our quotations of a week ago there has been a decline of Rs. 50, in Madras United; of Rs. 30 each, in Framjee Petit, and Imperial Cotton; of Rs. 25 each, in China, Manockjee Petit, and Union; of Rs. 15 each, in Jewraz Balloo Khatao Makunji, and Oriental; of Rs. 10 each, in Bombay United, Coorla, David, Jubilee, and Queen; of Rs. 5, in Swadeshi; and of Rs. 2, in Leopold. While on the other hand Central India have advanced Rs. 10; and Sholapore, Rs. 5. In Presses Bombay Cotton, Harvey, and Sabapathy, and Mofussil, are each Rs. 5 higher; while Wolkart, are Rs. 10 lower; and English, Rs. 24. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burma have declined Rs. 125 in the first issue; and Rs. 30, in the second. Delhi and Northern India Flour; and Treacher and Co., Rs. 5 each lower; and Badham, Pile and Co., Rs. 2. In Railways the Tapti Valley have declined Rs. 7½; and Ahmedabad Prantej, Rs. 5.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—A very moderate amount of business has been done in this market during the past week on about the basis of previous prices; but owing to the occurrence of Hindu holidays our usual detailed Report under this heading is not forthcoming.

YARNS.—*Imported Twist* has been taken to a moderate extent, the market having been steady in tone, and prices unchanged. Owing to the holidays the particulars for our usual Report on *Bombay Spinnings* have not been available.

METALS.—A decline of 4 annas per cwt. has taken place in the price of *Copper*; but *Yellow Metal* is unchanged in value, both metals being steady in tone, and in moderate request. *Iron* also is steady at last quotations with a moderate business passing.

Coal.—Sales have been reported during the week of ready *Powell's Dufferyn* in harbour from Rs. 23½ to Rs. 23½ per ton. *Seebpore*, Bengal, for August-September shipments, has been sold at Rs. 12: and *Sanctoria* for same shipments, was placed at Rs. 13 per ton. *Singareni* Coal has also been sold at Rs. 13 per ton. Some very large contracts have been made during the week for *Singareni* Coal, which is now distinctly popular; and its being delivered in trucks is a great convenience to local buyers.

EXPORTS.

COTTON was taken by exporters to a considerable extent at the close of last week, and moderately by local consumers; but since then, business in this market has been very slack until yesterday, when shippers again came forward, and took some 2,000 bales in all, the Mills remaining but small buyers. The total amount of business done by shippers this week has been about 6,000 bales of Dhollera and Oomrawuttee descriptions and Bengal, from stock and including some contracts for Dhollera, of the new crop, for March and April delivery; while the Mills have taken about 4,000 bales, of which 1,500 were Compta, and the rest Oomras, Dholleras, and Bengal.

With the exception of a few cents in parts of the Oomrawattee and Dhollera circles, no rain whatever had fallen over any portion of the Cotton area up to Monday morning from the date of the last telegraphic advices in the middle of last week, and more rain was needed in some of the districts of the Bengal and Oomrawuttee circles, though generally the plants were flourishing, being ready for picking at Umritsar, and in flower, at Beamas, in the former circle, and in flower in the first sowing at Khangaum, in the latter. The Broach crop continued to flourish in bright, seasonable weather, as did also the plants throughout the Dhollera circle, the crop in the Wadhwan district continuing to show more improvement.

This morning's telegraphic advices show but little alteration in the position of the Cotton crop, and more rain was still needed in most of the districts, though the plants meantime, were flourishing generally.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 183—3 5-32d.	
Do. Fully Good	" 170—3 31-32d.	
Do. Good	" 160—3 13-16d.	
Selatse, Fine	" 190—3 9-32d.	
Do. Fully Good	" 182—3 5-32d.	
Khandesh, Fully Good	" 180—3 1-8d.	
Oomra, Fully Good	" 192—3 5-16d.	
Dhollera, Fine	" 203—3½d.	
Do. Fully Good	" 195—3 11-32d.	
Do. Good	" 185—3 3-16d.	
S G Dharwar, Good	" 200—3 7-16d.	
Westerns	" 188—3 1-4d.	
Broach, Fine	" 217—3 23-32d.	
Do. Good	" 209—3 19-32d.	

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.
For the week	9,859	9,283	2,753
From 1st Jan. to 9th September	1,845,070	1,403,411	1,528,181
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	6,580	816	1,846
From 1st Jan. to 9th September	667,594	490,492	766,917
Clearances to Calcutta, China, Japan, &c.			
For the week	1,617	3,382	...
From 1st Jan. to 9th September	283,765	125,338	137,130

WHEAT has been firm in tone throughout the week; but there has been no increase in the volume of export business passing, nor any movement in prices, which we still quote as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4 12 6	per cwt.
Do. 85	"	4 11 6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	4 12 6	"
Red Delhi	"	4 10 0	"
Hard Yellow	"	4 9 0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	4 10 0	"
Hard Red	"	4 1 0	"

SEEDS have again been taken by shippers to a moderate extent, in a steady market, and the price of *Linseed* has fluctuated slightly; but otherwise was quotations are unaltered, say at:—

Linseed	Rs.	6-9-0 to 6-11-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gusserat	"	7-10-0 to 7-13-0	"
Do. Cawnpore	"	7-5-0 to 7-6-0	"
Do. Red do.	"	6-10-0 to 6-14-0	"
Gingelly, White	"	43-0-0 to 44-0-0	per candy.
Do. Mixed	"	40-0-0 to 41-0-0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	67,529	37,133	23,571
Do. from 1st Jan. to 9th September	3,100,792	4,113,393	2,787,522
Linseed for the week	17,446	5,204	5'954
Do. from 1st Jan. to 9th September	3,222,989	2,570,563	5,079,221
Rapeseed for the week	47,248	9,495	13,469
Do. from 1st Jan. to 9th September	934,148	1,971,194	3,268,432
Gingellyseed for the week.	879	2,423	1,069
Do. from 1st Jan. to 9th September	823,352	736,805	751,001

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1896. Cwts.	1895. Cwts.	1894. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	39,045	51,538	.....
Do. from 1st Jan. to 9th September	1,377,716	2,203,032	1,502,308
Linseed for the week	12,966	23,113	45,897
Do. from 1st Jan. to 9th September	2,840,113	2,197,051	4,945,491
Rapeseed for the week	36,824	6,900	127,528
Do. from 1st Jan. to 9th September	907,893	1,657,919	2,943,091
Gingellyseed for the week.	.....	.....	.....
Do. from 1st Jan. to 9th September	1,063,424	1,037,391	891,498

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th August, 1896, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,00,000	1,25,000	4,000	2,29,000
Or per mile of Railway	217	271	9	497
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	6,20,267	7,43,128	28,254	13,91,649
Total for 9 weeks	7,20,267	8,68,128	32,254	16,20,649
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	90,498	1,23,694	4,607	2,18,769
Per mile of Ry do.	196	269	10	475
Total to corresponding date do.	7,38,213	10,14,959	33,835	17,87,007

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 10,231
Decrease to date ..... " 1,66,358

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRAVES.—September 3 at Murree, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel S H P Graves, 40th Pathans, of a daughter.

GREEN.—September 4, at Chupri, Peshawar, the wife of Sub-Conductor W W Green, Commissariat Department, of a daughter.

STIRLING.—September 3, at Ballary, the wife of Captain Stirling, 1st Madras Lancers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HENDERSON—BROWN.—August 27, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Ven'ble Archdeacon A Spens, Henry Percy Henderson, to Mary Alice Brown.

DEATHS.

BREMNER.—September 1, at Quetta, Baluchistan, after a very brief illness, Nellie, the beloved wife of Frederick Bremner, photographer, aged 31 years.

DUCASS.—September 2, at Panhati, John A Ducasse, late of Banda Gorpea Estate, Mangaldai, Assam, aged 53 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1896.

THE European bourses have heard the Imperial deliverances at Goerlitz after the parting of the Emperors without emotion, the funds have not fallen; nor have they taken advantage of the occasion to improve their quotations. It may be that the wire-pullers of the stock exchanges have grown care-hardened, and their long-tried nerves are proof against the stimulus which not so long ago deprived their possessors of all self-control. It is a noticeable fact that at the present time more significance is attached to the "reserve and brevity" of the young Tsar's after dinner speeches, than to the Emperor William's demonstrations of effusive friendship towards his Imperial guest, the Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias. The assurance that his august visitor desires to employ his enormous army, a-third larger than that of Germany, or any other Continental State, in the defence of civilisation, and for the maintenance of peace, seems to have fallen flat. Even the declaration that the Czar and Kaiser are working in complete accord to unite the peoples of Europe on the ground of common interests, and in defence of most sacred possessions, has failed to divert attention from the significance of the studied brevity of Nicholas II., in replying to the toast so eloquently proposed by his host after the banquet at Breslau. The attitude of the Czar on that memorable occasion has, it appears, greatly disillusioned the German and Austrian press regarding the "anticipated rapprochement between Russia and the Triple Alliance." Seeing that the Triple Alliance was especially designed by Prince Bismarck as a check upon Russia on the one hand and France on the other, it would be an act of extraordinary simplicity for the Northern Power to throw over the Dual Alliance, and enter as junior partner in the Triplice. Whatever illusion was indulged in on that head, seems to have been dissipated by the omission of the Czar to respond with suitable warmth to the wooing of his versatile kinsman. It is satisfactory, however, that the disappointed press construe the Czar's eventful tour as a distinct pledge of peace. As it is manifestly to the interest of Russia—and of France equally—that peace should prevent the policy laid down by Prince Lobanoff for the strengthening of the position of the dual Alliance by combined action in the Near as in the Far East from maturing, there is no reason to apprehend any step calculated to precipitate war. The Triple Alliance is not likely to enter on a policy of adventure under present circumstances, when it seems as if Russia were disposed to approve the proposal of Austria that Crete should be blockaded by the Powers to prevent the landing of Greek sympathisers, and arms and ammunition for the insurgents. Germany, "while approving the idea of the blockade, intimated that she did not intend to send ships herself." These considerations go far to explain the equanimity of the great financial houses—evidenced by the calm of the bourses—during the last fortnight.

It is not altogether by accident that there is no mention of Italy in the reference to the disappointment felt in Germany and Austria, when the attitude of the Czar dissipated the hopes, such as they were, that Russia might throw in her lot with the Triple Alliance. It is every day becoming more evident that the Government of Italy is desirous of limiting her liability in that direction. The betrothal of the Prince of Naples to the second daughter of the Prince of Montenegro—"Russia's only ally," before the understanding with France—is a symptom of this tendency. It was generally known that the frail health of the Italian Crown Prince was considered a bar to marriage, and to his succession to the throne of Victor Emmanuel. The Duca D'Aosta was looked upon as destined to inherit the Kingdom and transmit it to his sons. The Prince of Naples had no political ambition. He was known as the "tender tenor," speaking, when he did speak, in a thin falsetto voice. At the age of twenty-seven, he was regarded as a confirmed bachelor. His betrothal to a princess of twenty-four, not of Royal rank, has therefore given rise to no little speculation; politicians have seen the hand of Russian diplomacy in this altogether unexpected denouncement. At the Coronation Hall, at Moscow, the Czar in an animated conversation with General de Boisdeffree, a distinguished French officer, while the Prince of Naples was standing near, spoke of his experiences on the two great ceremonies of his life—that of his marriage, when he espoused the Empress, and of his coronation when he espoused Russia, and said that they had given him a sense of happiness he had never before known. Turning to the Prince of Naples his Majesty said: "Prince, when are you going to marry?" The Prince smiled, and said nothing, whereupon the Czar turned to General de Boisdeffree, and observed: "France under her present Government has deprived herself of the pleasure of having princesses with which to cement alliances. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to assist at the marriage of the Prince of Naples with a French Princess. It would be an excellent way of restoring the old cordiality between the two sister-nations. Would it not Prince?" "Well, all the same, *mariez-vous, mariez-vous.*" The Prince, or at all events, his royal father, has acted upon this advice. A German Princess was spoken of as especially eligible, being very rich. But the choice fell on the Princess Helena, of Montenegro, endowed with the splendid physique and remarkable beauty of her family. Her Highness was at one time spoken of as the destined bride of the Czarewitch—the present Emperor of Russia. It is expected that her younger sister will be the bride of King Alexander of Servia. The Prince of Montenegro has recently visited the King of Servia with a view to the establishment of a new alliance of the Balkan States, which would include not only his own principality and Servia, but also Bulgaria, and possibly Roumania and Greece, under the hegemony of Russia. It would be a master stroke to interest Italy in this combination, for it would inevitably tend to alienate her from Austria and the Triple Alliance. Italian is still spoken by the maritime populations of the northern littoral of the Adriatic, a tradition from the days of Venetian ascendency in these waters. The temptation to revive Italian influence in that region, already strong, would be much strengthened by a dynastic connection with Montenegro and Servia. However this may be, the Rudini Cabinet is credited with a certain eagerness to bring about the marriage of the Prince of Naples with the daughter of the Prince of Montenegro with the express intention of being agreeable to Russia, and paving the way to an understanding with that Power.

ALMOST simultaneously with the issue of the Sea-borne Trade returns of India for the first four months of 1896-97, to which we referred the other day, Mr. O'Conor has sent out the accounts of Trade by Land for half that period—namely, for the months of April and May last. The reason why the land returns are so much later than those of the sea-borne traffic is not far to seek. In the case of the latter, a system of prompt transmission of all statistics to the Director-General is carried on by the Customs authorities. In the case of the former equal facilities for obtaining the necessary figures do not exist, and their collection from widely scattered frontier posts, difficult of access, is necessarily a work of time. The figures are more satisfactory than might have been expected from the published returns for the month of April. The exports were five and a-half lakhs over one crore, as compared with 81¾ lakhs in the corresponding period of 1895, and 77½ lakhs in 1894. The imports show an almost equal expansion, and it is interesting to note how closely they correspond in value to the exports. One crore and 6¾ lakhs was their total value as compared with 79 lakhs in 1895 and 88 lakhs in 1894. It will be seen that the total trade for two months was over two crores and twelve lakhs. The lion's share of this business is credited to Bengal (Rs. 89,69,000), the Punjab coming next with 59½ lakhs, and Burma being third on the list with 28¾ lakhs. These figures of the provincial share in the land commerce are in themselves an indication of the directions in which the frontier trade has extended. The premier position occupied by Bengal is almost entirely on account of her trade with Nepal, her business with other countries being quite small. The transactions with Nepal were not far short of double what they were in the corresponding months of the two previous years. This is mainly to be accounted for by the fluctuating character of the trade. Much of it is carried on between the Terai, and the adjacent districts being very local in character, and rising or falling with a good or bad season. The commerce is greater than that with any other trans-frontier country, but it would be largely developed if the vexatious restrictions imposed on commerce were removed, and attempts were made by the Durbar to improve the means of communication.

Far greater difficulties than these impede the advance of mercantile relations with Thibet, which for the two months in question only reached the beggarly figure of Rs. 3,22,000, being Rs. 62,000 less than in the previous year. For years the Lamas stoutly refused to admit foreign traders, but after our little war with them some years ago they were constrained, through the intervention of China, to admit merchants and their wares to Yatung, a town in the Chumbi Valley, on the borders of the Sikkim frontier. But like their sponsors, they do not believe in hurried diplomatic settlements, and the negotiations regarding the treaty were spread over quite a number of years. The result was that it was not until the month of May 1894 that the Convention came into force, and trade with British India became legally recognised and regulated. Very few merchants, however, have settled in Yatung so far, and the trade is really a transit one, registered at that station, between Phari in Thibet, and Sikkim, across the famous Jelap Pass. The imports consist mainly of cotton and woollen goods, while the chief exports so far are Thibetan woollen cloth and wool. Quite an active trade is springing up into the more expensive metals for the manufacture of idols. The Thibetan wool is sent to Calcutta, and thence some of it is exported to England and the United States, where, on account of its coarse quality, it is used for blanket and carpet making. Musk, another growing export, is wholly in the hands of the Chinese, who send it to Canton. In order to stultify the effects of treaty, the Lamas have hit on the happy device of making it penal for all except a particular class to enter the Chumbi Valley, in which Yatung is situated. No doubt this boycott will be broken down before long, especially if the Government of India take care to emphasise their intention that the treaty should be observed in spirit as well as in letter. The Lamas have not always been averse to trade—indeed, they welcomed it a century ago, and the people are said to be anxious for it. The dread and mistrust of rulers beyond our borders of the advance of British trade is no doubt partly accounted for by the fear that the process of absorption carried on in Chitral and elsewhere will be their fate—in other words, that the grant of trade facilities will tend to jeopardise their independence. Whether from this cause or from natural stubbornness, the Amir of Afghanistan continues to place grevious obstacles in the path of commercial progress. The trade with Kabul amounted to fifteen lakhs, as compared with twenty in 1895, and twelve in 1894. On the other hand, trade with Kashmir, not suffering from a restrictive policy on the part of the Durbar, is steadily expanding. But with Manipur Hill, Tipperah, and the other independent states round Assam, business continues very small. One of the least pleasing features of the returns is the drop from 5⅔ lakhs to 2⅔ lakhs in the trade between Burma and Western China, which in 1894 was nearly eleven lakhs. In the case of the other countries round Burma, the volume of trade is steadily maintained, though much better things may be looked for when the great schemes of railway extension for that province, approved by the Secretary of State, have been carried out. In many parts of Upper Burma the material resources of the country have been left almost untouched, and when these are developed the trans-frontier trade is certain to increase.

WE have been favoured with advance proofs of a valuable hand-book on "The Foundations of Scientific Agriculture," by Mr. Samuel Cooke, Principal of the College of Science, Poona. The object of the work is to supply a want which is pretty general throughout India, and specially in the Bombay Presidency, of a concise manual giving an outline of the principles of scientific agriculture. The chapters cover all that goes to the building up of plants—the weather, comprising sunshine, rain and climate, the atmosphere, made up of air, water, carbonic acid, the soil found from decaying rocks and by other agencies, in all its varieties, the relations of plants to the soil in which they find the material of growth, and the manures which enrich the soil. The author has the fullest faith in the value of chemical manures to prevent the deterioration of the soil from continual cropping. He holds with the French agriculturist, M. Georges Ville, that these recently introduced manures are the most economical that can be employed. This seems to be the growing opinion amongst practical farmers in Europe. The small farmers of France, Germany, and Switzerland form syndicates to annually purchase in ever growing quantities chemical manures to increase the output of their lands. That there is room for an immense improvement in the output of the half-starved soil of India can be readily understood when we bear in mind that the yield of wheat to the acre in England with its cold uncongenial climate is thirty bushels, while in this country it is at most ten. Seeing that in India the population is increasing by thirty millions a year, and that of every thousand of the population seven hundred depend directly on the soil for a livelihood, while in Japan the number is but five hundred, and in Great Britain only seventy-five, the imperative necessity to increase the output is manifest. Professor Cooke regards as futile any attempt to induce the average cultivator to improve his methods, which he regards as an outcome of the perfect wisdom of his fathers, and would not change even if he had the necessary capital. He considers that the necessary improvements can only be effected by giving agriculture a permanent scientific basis, and including it in the teaching of the public schools, so as to train up expert teachers for the diffusion of indispensable knowledge throughout the country, and laying hold of the cultivators of the future in the elementary schools. To this end, the local Governments should encourage the teaching of the general principles of intelligent farming in the village schools, and require that the teachers should themselves be trained in the elementary principles of the collateral sciences applicable to the development of agriculture. When the classes which have hitherto given undivided attention to literary training for Government service and the learned professions, and are now beginning to see their mistake, come to understand that in the development of the agricultural resources of India, a vast and lucrative field is opened to trained intelligence, and the application of capital, a great and highly beneficial change will possibly be wrought in the economical position of India. Messrs. Longmans, London, will publish the "Foundations of Scientific Agriculture" before the close of the year.

AN application has been made by the Indian Railway Feeder Line Company, Limited, with the consent of the Municipality of Nasik, for an order authorizing the extension of the tramway from a point on the existing tramway line about 50 yards south of the present terminus to a terminus in the Nasik City. If sanction is given, the line will terminate at a point 106 feet beyond the present Municipal Office towards the north.

THE Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court have issued the following new rule:—"Commissions sent for execution at any place, where the language is different from that of the Court issuing them, should be accompanied by translations in the language of such place, or in English."

MR. H. R. HUME, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Shikarpur, has been allowed privilege leave for three months. Mr. T. Lavin, Inspector of Police, in the Karachi District, will act in the Shikarpur District during his absence.

MR. C. S. MARSTON, acting Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Thar and Parkar districts, has been transferred to the Karachi District, pending further orders.

MR. J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE, I.C.S., is appointed to act as President of the Central Committees for Vernacular and Departmental examinations, during the absence of Mr. J. Monteath, I.C.S. or pending further orders.

MR. A. R. BONUS, I.C.S., is appointed Forest Settlement Officer in the Poona District, in addition to his other duties as Assistant Collector, Poona Reserved Forests.

MR. A. M. T. JACKSON, I.C.S., Assistant Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, acted as Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay in addition to his own duties, from the 9th May the 8th June.

MR. J. H. DUBOULAY, I.C.S., has been appointed Assistant Collector, Nasik, until relieved by Mr. W. Plunkett.

MR. E. GILES, M.A. (OXON.), has been appointed to act as Director of Public Instruction, during the absence of Mr. K. M. Chatf

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GERMAN PRESS AND THE DARDANELLES TREATY.

BERLIN, SEPT. 10.

Replying to an article in the *Cologne Gazette* which suggested that the time had come to abrogate the Dardanelles Treaty, the *North German Gazette* declares that any modification of the Treaty in question would be contrary to the principles of German policy.

THE RISING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

MADRID, SEPT. 10.

Latest advices from the Philippines state that a stubborn encounter has taken place between the rebels and the Spanish forces, in which the former were repulsed with a loss of forty-eight in killed. The troops lost eight killed.

Large reinforcements have arrived from Spain.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

The third Brigade of the Nile expedition is advancing on Absarat, and the cavalry have occupied Dulgo and sighted a strong Dervish patrol.

DEPORTATION OF ARMENIANS.

The Porte has commenced the wholesale deportation of Armenians from Constantinople. The Powers have, however, intervened and obtained a temporary cessation of the measure.

THE EXECUTION OF MAKONI.

Major Watts, who is responsible for the court martialling and execution of Makoni, the Mashona rebel Chief, has been suspended, pending an enquiry into the matter.

ARREST OF MAJOR WATTS.

SEPT. 10.

Major Watts has been placed under arrest in connection with the shooting of the Mashona rebel Chief, Makoni.

LI HUNG CHANG IN CANADA.

Li Hung Chang is making a triumphal progress through the towns on the Canadian Pacific Railway. He has made anxious enquiries about the proposal which has been mooted to increase the poll-tax on Chinese immigrants from fifty to five hundred dollars.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Sultej, with the homeward mails of the 4th instant, arrived here, at 7-30 a.m., to-day.

THE NASIK GOLF WEEK.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 10.

The Nasik week opened this morning in fine clear weather. There were fourteen entries for the President's Cup. Gahagan, with a total for two rounds of 94, and a handicap allowance of 4, made a net 90, and won the cup. In the handicap Fry was second with 95, from scratch, and Mainwaring third, with 99 net.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER ANCHISES.

ACTION BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 9.

The Board of Trade authorities in London have returned the proceedings of the Rangoon Court of Enquiry into the loss of the steamer Anchises, a Chinese-owned vessel, recently purchased from Messrs. Alfred, Holt and Co. They say the Court has found Captain Wood guilty of very gross negligence, but being apparently unaware of their powers have not dealt with his certificate. The Chief Commissioner has, therefore, directed the Court of Enquiry to be summoned to hear the matter again, and if they think necessary to deal with the captain's certificate. Meantime the captain has left for the Straits Settlements. His certificate is said by him to have been lost in the steamer. The log-book and charts are not forthcoming, and the crew have all dispersed.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

NEW BILLS.

SIMLA, SEPT. 10.

At the Council meeting, this morning, the Hon. Mr. Woodburn moved that the Bill to extend the Glanders and Farcy Act be passed, explaining that the main object was to extend the Provisions Act to Madras and Bengal. The Hon. Sir J. Westland, moved that the Post Office Amendment Bill be taken into consideration. The object has already been fully explained.

Mr. Chalmers introduced a Bill to amend the Act of 1850 for regulating enquiries into the behaviour of public servants. The amendment was chiefly concerned with the interpretation of the word "Government," which it was intended to define as either supreme or local, changing the expression "territories of the East India Company to "the Government of India." Leave was given to introduce a Bill to amend the Land Revenue Act of 1887, the purpose being to regulate the remuneration to be paid to Zamindars or Village Circle Officers.

The Punjab Municipal Act was introduced by Mr. Rivaz, at theinstance of the Simla Municipality, for the purpose of controlling the sale and importation of milk and butter, and provides a penalty for adulterated articles.

The Glanders and Farcy Act, and the Post Office Act being passed, the Council adjourned for a week.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF ASSAM.

Mr. H. J. Cotton will succeed Sir W. M. Ward, who retires in November next, as Chief Commissioner of Assam.

NO MORE TROOPS FOR SUAKIN.

An emphatic official denial is now given to the report that further troops proceed to Suakin.

THE COMING TROOPING SEASON.

The entire Indian Marine programme has just been published.

The Clive leaves Madras on the 26th December, visiting Port Blair, Rangoon, Madras, Gopalpore, Coconada, Bombay, Karachi, Mandvie, Karachi, and Bombay, taking companies and details, the 15th Madras Infantry, the 16th, 22nd, and the 6th Madras Infantries, the Bombay Granadiers, and details.

The Canning leaves Bombay on the 16th October, visiting Karachi, Rangoon, Bombay, and Aden, taking the Bombay Sappers, 3 Companies, 13th Bombay Infantry, 10th Bombay Infantry, 3rd Madras Infantry, 2nd Staffordshire, two companies Eastern and Southern Division, Artillery, and details.

The Dalhousie leaves Coconada on the 13th January, visiting False Point, Madras, Rangoon, and Bombay, carrying wings of the 23rd Madras and 5th Madras Infantries and details.

THE JAINS' GRIEVANCES.

MOOLTAN CITY, SEPT. 10.

The Multan Jain Sabha wires to us an expression of regret that the ruler of Palitana fails to protect the Jain Temple on Satrunje hill. The Jain Sabha, Multan, requests the Bombay Jain Sabha to save the temple, and asks Mr. Premchand Dharamchand to help the Sabha in its efforts.

CRICKET: POONA GYMKHANA VS. BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, SEPT. 10.

The cricket match, Poona Gymkhana vs. Bombay Y. M. C. A., commenced to-day. The afternoon was warm, and a fair gathering of spectators had assembled. Poona won the toss, and went in to bat, Greig and Browne being sent in. The wicket was a hard one, but in spite of this, and the excellent fielding of the visitors, the score of the home team ran up to 134. At 3 in the afternoon the Young Men went in, and made a very good stand. Clark, who made a good stand, was unfortunately run out, after making the big score of 35. The other members played also well. As a quarter-of-an-hour was still left, Poona went in for their second venture, and made 4 runs for the loss of two wickets. The match will be resumed to-morrow.

The following are the scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
Fernyhough, c and b Stewart	0	b Herbert	0
Herbert, b Herbert	8	b Herbert	4
Greig, b Allan	46		
Browne, l-b-w, b Herbert	20		
Pinney, b Herbert	4		
Sale, b Allan	0		
Bythell, c Clark, b Allan	17	Did not bat.	
Deas, st Aldridge, b Herbert	0		
Bickford, c Clark, b Lynn	14		
Usborne, not out	14		
Chitty, b Herbert	5		
Extras	6	Extras	0
Total	134	Total	4

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Clark	85	55	2	0
Herbert	82	28	5	4
Stevens	40	27	1	1
Allan	30	8	2	4
Lynn	10	10	0	1

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

First Innings.

Clark, run out	35
Harrington, b Herbert	6
Stevens, c Bickford, b Herbert	1
Lynn, c Usborne, b Deas	19
Allan, c Browne, b Herbert	12
Aldridge, c Bickford, b Herbert	13
Herbert, b Herbert	4
Collins, b Herbert	7
Payton, b Herbert	0
Bailey, b Deas	6
Waller, not out	0
Extras	17
Total	123

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Browne	70	25	5	0
Herbert	110	37	10	7
Deas	67	21	5	2
Sale	20	7	1	0
Greig	45	21	2	0

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE MILITARY SECRETARY.

Major Owen, Military Secretary to his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, who has been in the hospital since Monday week last, suffering from enteric fever, has had a relapse, and is now in a very critical condition.

In consequence of this news the garden party, which was to take place this evening, has been put off, as also the entertainment at Ganeshkhind in aid of the Sassoon Hospital. Great anxiety has been felt for his recovery. There were several calls at the hospital during the day. His Excellency went for enquiry yesterday.

POONA FOXHOUNDS.

The Poona and Kirkee foxhounds met at the Kennels early this morning. A good field turned out. Amongst the ladies were : Mrs. Mercer, Mrs. Fagan, Miss Stevens, Miss Wilson, and Mrs. Burder. The master took the hounds across the nullahs towards Gibbet Hill. Crossing over the hill a fox was found, but broke back again to the hills. At the foot of the hill a jack was viewed, and the pack streamed away at a rattling pace to a small grove, where the jack remained a little time. Leaving this the hounds hunted towards the railway line. The hounds hunted splendidly and finally, pulled down the jack by the banks of the canal. The pace was not fast, nearly the whole field being up at the kill after a run of forty-five minutes. The master then proceeded towards the Sholapur road out of the sugarcane field, where a brace of jacks went away. The hounds went after one jack, which hid in a thick clump of prickly pear, when the hounds were whipped off and proceeded home.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 24-32

The Manchester market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	112 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64
Bar Silver	30 9-16

The sum of about £425,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Ganges, Captain T. F. Creery, will sail, to-day, for London, Brindisi, &c., with the English mails, and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Atkins, Capt A W
Donaldson, Mr and Mrs W P
Ghosh, Babu B C
Hemingway, Mr W J
Hale, Mr E J
Jones, W
Laidler, Mr W
Nicholls, Mr J J
Nathan, Mr L
Parkington, Mr S
Scratchley, Lt V H S
Stevens, Mr W
Vane, Mr A Mostyn
Vandum, Mr G V
Whitte burg, Mr B W
Way, Mr E

FOR BRINDISI.

Amceralli, Hon Mr Justice
Brown, Mr A
Brown, Mr J W
Gordon, Hon Mr Justice H W
Kunkel, Mr H
Kreischer, Miss A
Petheram, Sir Comer
Richardson, Mr T W
Sharpe, Mr J C

FOR ADEN.—Jones, Surg-Capt J Lloyd

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s.s. Peninsular, 19th September, 1896.

For Brindisi—Major and Mrs Bairnsforth ; Mrs Waldie and Mr T H Lowinsky.

For London—Miss Stillwell ; Miss H A Stillwell ; Mrs Macn and 2 infants ; Mrs Gill ; Capt Rose ; Lieut and Mrs W H Hildebrand ; Mr S Birch ; Mr C L Dhingra ; Miss S Roberts ; Miss Mitchell ; Miss Anson ; Mr K Mackenzie ; Miss Hesbman ; Mr J Chatterjee ; Major P R Bairnsfather ; Mrs Barlinfather ; Surg-Major and Mrs D C Davidson, 6 children and 2 infants ; Mr and Mrs G Power and 2 children ; and Mr M S Bhagot.

Per s.s. Shannon, 3rd October, 1895.

For Brindisi—Rev Dr and Mrs W M Alexander.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA. Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Bhamo route to China, interrupted beyond the British frontier, between Tengyueh and Tali and Luchow and Chungking.

Cable Penang, Medan, interrupted.

Line Saigon, Bangkok, interrupted.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, 4 p.m., on the 11th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 10th September, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	9	12	29 p.m.	44	
Teheran	10	2	18 p.m.	...	14
Suez	10	2	55 p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 3 p.m., of the 10th September, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	51	...	1
" Karachi	...	22	...	1
" Madras	...	19	...	1

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A MEETING of the Central Committee of the Pasteur Institute will be held this week at Simla, and a final decision will probably be come to regarding the site, which seems likely to be Kasauli after all.

THE recent fracas between sepoys and towns people at Cuttack was sharp enough while it lasted but the authorities seem to have prevented any serious consequences following, and the town is now quiet.

A RUMOUR has gained currency that more Indian troops will be sent to the Soudan. No such step is contemplated, and the necessity for reinforcing Suakin is not apparent.

THE Troops for the Hyderabad Contingent camp-of-exercise in December will be drawn from Aurangabad, Ellichpur, Hingoli, Jalnah, and Mominabad. A special grant of Rs. 2,500 has been made by the Government of India, towards the expenses of the camp.

THE Commander-in-Chief's autumn tour has been provisionally settled. His Excellency will leave Simla on October 31st, and visit Karachi, Porebunder, Mehsana, Sehore, Guna, Jhansi, Gwalior, Agra, Bikanir, Udaipur, the Hyderabad Contingent camp-of-exercise in the Berars and Kamptee, arriving in Calcutta on December 22nd.

ABUNDANT rain fell throughout the Chittagong Division last Tuesday, and has continued at intervals since. The downpour has come at the nick of time, for a few days' more drought would have inflicted irreparable injury on the winter rice crop, which is a staple for local consumption and export. In some districts prices had reached famine point, and, owing to a partial failure last year, stocks were abnormally local.

THE ties in the tournament have been drawn as follows :—The Somersetshire Light Infantry vs. the King's Royal Rifles on the 14th instant, the Bedfordshire Regiment vs. the Queen's on the 15th, Bishop Cotton School vs. the Black Watch on the 16th, the Royal Welch Fusiliers vs. the Simla Volunteers on the 18th. The Albion Club team has scratched.

COLONEL W. H. F. MACMULLEN, Judge Advocate-General in India, goes on three months' privilege leave to England.

CAPTAIN G. C. BEADON will probably relinquish his post as District Judge at Simla, and take up some new appointment in the plains about the close of this year, or the beginning of 1897.

MR. NEY ELIAS, Consul-General, at Meshed, retires from the service on the 14th November, by which date Colonel Yate will have arrived from Home to take over charge.

THE Local Government has ordered a survey of Government lands to the south of Calcutta. The work will be taken in hand immediately.

ON Monday night, at Simla, Captain Hobday's burlesque of *Ali Baba up to date* was produced and met with the warmest reception. The piece was admirably put on the stage, and the scene representing a waterfall in a secluded glen was a particularly beautiful one. The dresses were very bright, and the pretty spectacular effects secured with the aid of the electric light surpassed any yet seen on the local stage. Mrs. Igguiden, Miss Poyser, Captains Hobday, Crowe, Hollway, Baynes, and Annesley were the principals, while Mr. Watts, appeared again in his old part of Neddy. The chorus was a strong one, well drilled, and equal to all the musical requirements of the burlesque. The scene most applauded was that in which a toy symphony was imitated—a really clever piece of business. The dancing was especially good, Miss Poyser and Captain Crowe carrying off the honours. Surgeon-Major Trehern conducted the orchestra drawn from the Viceroy's Band, and the music was good throughout. Captain Hobday, as author, and the whole of the company were called before the curtain, a crowded house thus showing its keen enjoyment of his old burlesque in new trappings. It is to run for nine nights.

IT is understood that the Government of India have under consideration the question of a railway from Rungpore to Dhubri. A survey of the line was completed so far back as 1878.

IT is probable that the Burma Railways Company will take charge of their possession in November. Instructions have been received to close accounts up to the 31st August, on which date the ownership of the State ceased, but all questions as to the fate of the staff in the different departments, and so on, are in abeyance until the Company's representatives appear upon the scene.

SOME time ago the Calcutta High Court recommended the creation of another class of District and Sessions Judge on Rs. 3,000 a month, the emoluments of the existing grade being Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 2,000, respectively. The Government of India have, it is understood, postponed consideration of the question for the present on financial grounds, but the opinions of the local Governments and Administrations are being called for.

ATTENTION was drawn the other day to the favourable prospects that seem to be before camphor cultivation in India, if it could be successfully started, owing to the increase in the value of the commodity and the exhaustion of the supply, which portends that the rise in price will continue. From an interesting article out of an old Report of the Chinese Imperial Customs, it seems that so far back as 1869 the decline in the productiveness of the Formosa forests owing to the wasteful methods by which the camphor was obtained, had been attracting notice : and it is therefore pretty clear that the present high prices are not due to the disturbed state of the island, though this may have temporarily aggravated matters, but have a deeper foundation. In 1869 camphor was obtainable in Tamkni, at 7·80 dollars per picul (133⅓lbs.) : in the last Hongkong price currents its is quoted at 86 dollars. The destruction of the trees has now been going on for so many years that unless the Japanese come to the rescue very speedily, they will find before long that the camphor export trade which has been the great stand-by of their new possession is a thing of the past. Meanwhile, as we have said before, this is clearly a case where the Indian Forest Department should see whether they cannot anticipate the future which seems likely to offer such a great opportunity. Experts are inclined to believe that in Sikkim especially the *cinnamomum camphora* would flourish magnificently.

IT is notorious that in many parts of India, where a large trade in skins exists, cattle-poisoning goes on systematically : and it appears from the report that suspicions have been roused of the existence of the practice in Wardha and Sambalpore, where the traffic in hides has been enormous. In the latter district no less than one lakh of skins are said to have passed through the hands of a single trader (presumably during the year). Action in the matter has been taken by warning police officers to be on the alert. Another question in connection with the trade in question is discussed in the report, *viz.*, the disposal of the skins of animals that have died from contagious diseases. The Deputy Commissioner of Bhandara suggested that in such cases the whole carcass of the animals should be buried, and the claims of the *kotwars* to such skins disallowed. In the Betul district a rule is being enforced by which the village *kotwar*, who is allowed to appropriate the hides of animals that die, is bound to see that the carcasses are disposed of in such a way as not to be injurious to health ; further, that when there is reason to suspect the poisoning of cattle, or that disease is being spread by the sale and transport of infected hides, an order may be given for the burial or destruction of the animals without the hides being removed. In Bhandara it has been proposed to inaugurate the same rules with the proviso that the owner of an animal believed to have been poisoned may claim the hide if he so desires. A year or two hence we shall have an opportunity of judging how far these precautions have been found efficacious in checking the dastardly work of the cattle-poisoner and in arresting the dissemination of disease through the medium of infected hides.

THE Archæological Survey in Madras has a tolerably extensive programme for 1897-98. Among the places to be surveyed are some temples, and the site of an ancient city at Sattur ; an ancient temple and other remains at Sankaranayinarkyil ; some interesting rockcut caves at Virasikamani ; the celebrated rockcut caves, monolithic temple, Jaina sculptures, and inscriptions at Kalugumalai ; an ancient sculptured temple, cairns, sepulchral, and other remains, at Kuttalam ; ancient temples and other remains, at Tenkasi ; the great Siva temple, at Tinnevelly, an ancient Vishnu temple of great size and architectural interest, at Azhvar Tirungari ; ancient sites with interesting remains, at Kaya, Korkai, and Maramangalam ; several temples and sepulchral remains, at Srivaikuntam ; and extensive sepulchral remains, at Valavanad Hill. The most extensive work will probably be the examination of the great Siva temple at Tinnevelly.

OPIUM smuggling still goes on in the North-West Provinces and Oudh ; and notwithstanding that the number of these illicit practices was greater there were fewer prosecutions for such offences last year than in the year previous. The Lieutenant-Governor request that the apathy on the part of officials and police, which is responsible for this state of affairs, shall be shaken off. There was a decrease of some ten thousand rupees on the opium returns, due to the raising of the price at which opium is supplied to the Excise by the Opium Department. An increased demand for European spirits was recorded, which can be taken as a good sign, for the European liquor is much cleaner and more potable than the country liquor, and at the same time, less intoxicating. While this is great desideratum from the European point of view, it remains to be seen whether it will be an enduring recommendation to the native toper, who likes his periods of exhilaration intense, prolonged and cheap.

WE have to thank the French for the very newest and most up-to-date method of utilising the universal "bike." A duel on wheels suggests possibilities before which the tourneys of the days of chivalry pale into insignificance. Instead of fiery steeds, champed bits and pawed ground, we may conjure up visions of well-made bicycle-tracks and "scorcher" paces. The inaugurators of this revolution in the time-honoured practice appear to have been rather nervous in the first charge, for they seem somehow to have missed each other and passed by on the other side. They "charged" again, however, and this time their efforts to hurt each other appear to have been partially successful, one of the combatants burying his sword in his own leg, and the other retaliating by knocking himself up in an equally satisfactory manner. Thus their valour stands unchallenged, but the non-combatant wheelman will be rather inclined to sneer at their steering ability. Still they must not be denied the credit of introducing a custom which promises to make the duel still more ridiculous than it is when fought with pistols, although even now it is considered advisable for the seconds and on-lookers to get behind trees, the general public being in far greater danger of being shot than the principals.

THE total trade of British India with foreign countries declined in value to the extent of over three per cent. during the month of July. Imports improved by nearly ten per cent., and the increase in value would have been much larger but for the reduced supplies of gold and silver. Under merchandise cotton goods, as usual, contributed chiefly to the increased import trade, but oils and machinery were also received in larger quantities. Grain and pulse were exported on a greatly reduced scale, the value falling by eighty-two lakhs, and, combined with tea, have contributed more than anything else to the smaller volume of exports in July. Gold was sent away in smaller quantities, but despatches of silver to the Straits, Ceylon, East Coast of Africa, and Mauritius expanded considerably.

AT Rangoon, on Monday, a native police peon was shot dead at an early hour by a man supposed to be a Zerbadi. Three police were patrolling Dalhousie Street, when near three o'clock they saw a man coming out of 30th Street. They challenged him, and he ran down 30th Street for about thirty yards. Then turning round he fired a revolver at the Sergeant in charge of the patrol. The shot missed, and the man ran a few yards further, and then turned and took deliberate aim at the Sergeant, fired and missed the latter, but struck a constable in the region of the heart. The wounded man fell and died within twenty minutes, and the murderer escaped. The question of arming one member of each patrol with a shot gun is under consideration, and probably this fatality will hurry on a decision. Within a few yards of where the man was first seen a daring burglary was attempted shortly before. A hole had been made in a brick wall, and several articles of small value stolen from the house. Entry had been made into the house next door, when the inmates awoke, and the burglars fled. The murderer is supposed to have been one of these burglars.

THE total number of tea plantations in the Madras Presidency, exclusive of Native States, on the 31st December 1895, according to official returns, was 107, wich employed 4,366 persons permanently throughout the year, and 604 temporarily during the busy season. The area under mature plants was 6,083 acres, and under immature plants 712 acres. 1,940 acres have been taken up for planting, but have not yet been planted. The quantity of uncured leaf grown was 27,70,881 lbs., and the quantity of leaf manufactured during the year was 645,658 lbs. Of the 107 plantations, 99 were on the Nilgiris, with a total area of 6,015 acres under cultivation, and 200 acres taken up, but not yet planted. The quantity of leaf cured was 579,680 lbs. The number of coffee plantations in the Presidency, exclusive of Native States, was 13,033, which employed 19,092 persons permanently during the year, and 15,366 persons temporarily. 54,921 acres were under mature plants and 9,032 under immature plants. 59,968 acres have been taken up, but not yet cultivated. The total yield for the year was 11,005,137 lbs. There were 498 plantations on the Nilgiris with a total area of 24,869 acres. In this District 53,116 acres have been newly taken up, but not yet planted. The yield in this District was 7,507,280 lbs.

Indian Engineering says :—"We shall not be surprised if after all the delays that have taken place the electric tramway proposals are allowed to drop, and Calcutta is no nearer getting an electric installation than it was a couple of years ago. To be in a position to offer electricity for lighting all through the city, the Company working the scheme must necessarily combine the lighting with the tramways."

THE clove plantations of Zanzibar, once so prosperous, are, by all accounts, in a bad way. They are chiefly owned by Arabs, but singularly enough, having been used as a means for raising money, they have fallen to natives of India as mortgagees. The suppression of slavery is greatly responsible for this state of affairs since labour is now both scarce and costly, and the labourers such as there are have to be fed with grain imported from Bombay.

LITIGATION has already commenced regarding the results of the fatal accident by the explosion of fireworks near Ghaziabad station in April last. At the Calcutta High Court, on Monday, before Mr. Justice Sale, Babu Sivanath Das, on behalf of one Kalidas Mookerjee, applied for and obtained leave to file a plaint for the recovery of Rs. 15,000 as compensation on account of the wrongful neglect and *laches* of the East Indian Railway Company by which his son came by his death when travelling on that company's line. The son purchased a ticket at Howrah to proceed to Ghaziabad. At this station, one of the carriages of the train caught fire through the explosion of certain fireworks having been allowed to be carried by the company against rules. On account of the doors being locked a great many of the inmates, including this son, were burnt, and several fell on to the line from the floor of the carriage giving way. The accident took place on the 27th April last, and the son died on the 5th of May. Plaintiff was the father of this young man ; he was unmarried, and had obtained letters of administration to an estate, and he was the only person of the plaintiff's family. Rs. 7,000 were claimed as compensation on account of his death, and Rs. 8,000 on account of the estate to which he was administrator. There was a provision in Act X. of 1855, which provided for such claims to be put in by the executors to an estate. Written statements were also ordered to be filed by the defendant company.

CRICKET.

BYCULLA CLUB VS. GYMKHANA.

PHENOMENAL SCORING.

BRILLIANT INNINGS BY JARDINE.

YESTERDAY being a public holiday, and the courts being closed, the Byculla Club had arranged for their annual match with the Gymkhana. The closure of the Law Courts enabled several gentlemen of the long robe to put in an appearance. The cricket was of the liveliest character throughout, and the partizans of the two elevens were treated to an exceptionally good display of cricket. The wicket was very fast and true, and did not favour the bowlers in the slightest degree. Jardine played a really magnificent innings of 172, which goes to prove that his right hand has neither lost its strength nor its cunning. His powerful hitting was simply extraordinary, and I should say that, at least for the last ten years, no similar exhibition of free hitting has taken place on the Gymkhana ground. When we mention that his innings of 172, which was made without a palpable chance, comprised three sixes, two over the screen with successive balls, twenty-one fours, four threes, and fifteen twos, it will be sufficient to indicate the power that the ex-Oxonian puts into his strokes. The run-getting was exceptionally fast, the 272 runs being made in the remarkably short time of two hours and twenty minutes' actual play. The extras played an important role in the Byculla innings, this gentleman being responsible for no less than 35 runs. Binning, though he only made seven runs, was at the wickets while 86 runs were being put on. Raikes played steadily for his 16, and Robertson's baker's dozen was a good exposition of sound defence. The Gymkhana bats all did fairly well, Brookes playing remarkably good cricket for his 51 ; it was a bit of hard luck his being ran out for the last wicket. Brookes compiled his runs by very clean driving and placing, and only gave one very hot chance when he had made 46. Milne, for the last wicket, made a good stand, the pair being responsible for 21 runs.

Play began at 11-45, Jardine and Stephens opening for the Byculla ; with the score at 9. Milne beat Stephens with a trimmer. Thesiger joined Jardine, and raised the score to 22, when Thesiger was given out l-b-w to Cheetham. Robertson then came in and Jardine began to lash out, the half-century going up after 25 minutes' play. Fellowes now took the ball from Milne, and Robertson got in front. Three for 58. Raikes, the captain, then joined Jardine, and runs began to accumulate very rapidly, 80 being scored in forty minutes. Mander then bowled vice Cheetham, and with his second ball got Raikes caught at cover. Hojel was next, but was bowled. The third ball of the over Olivier suffered the same fate. Mander got three wickets in his first over. Binning then joined Jardine, and shortly after the century went up. Jardine having hit Mander three consecutive balls to the boundary, and the next over one clean over the screen. Anderson superseded Mander, but Jardine was treating all the bowling alike. The score went up by leaps and bounds, and Jardine had completed his century in one hour and twenty minutes from the start. With the score at 170 Binning was clean bowled by Anderson. Macleod made five. When Meyer joined Jardine another stand was made till at 264. Jardine's magnificent innings came to a close by his putting one into the hands of Cheetham in the deep field. Beaufort and Meyer carried on the score to 273, when Milne bowled Beaufort. The time taken to reach this total was two hours and twenty minutes, almost, I should say, a record for the Gymkhana ground. After the usual interval, Gould and Lowndes started for the Gymkhana ; Jardine and Raikes bowling, when the score was a dozen. Gould returned the ball to Jardine. Cheetham followed, and the score was taken to 22, when Lowndes got out to a slow one of Raikes, and was stumped by Stephens. 3 for 48. Brooks joined Cheetham, and put on 17, when at 61 Jardine bowled Cheetham with a bailer. McGubbins came next, and after an over or two, was clean bowled by Raikes. Mander joined Brookes, but was at once snapped at the wicket. Anderson hit one to Macleod in the deep field. 7 for 78. Clowes and Brookes put a different complexion on the game, putting on 38 before Hogel, who had superseded Jardine, clean bowled Clowes for a well and pluckily played 20. Fellowes made 3, and then was stumped by Stephens. Milne, the last man, stayed with Brookes, and between them they were responsible for 21 runs, when Brookes lost his wicket by attempting a short run. Brookes' 51 was a good show with only one chance. The innings closed for 140, of which extras was responsible for 20. Below are the full scores and analysis :—

BYCULLA CLUB.

Jardine, c Cheetham, b Anderson	172
Stephens, b Milne	1
Thesiger, l-b-w Cheetham	5
Robertson, l-b-w Cheetham	13
Raikes, c Milne, b Mander	16
Hojel, b Mander	0
Olivier, b Mahdar	0
Binning, b Anderson	7
Macleod, b Anderson	5
Meyer, not out	10
Beaufort, b Milne	6
Extras	35
Total	273

Fall of the wickets—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9	22	58	90	90	90	170	212	264	273

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Milne	72	64	1	2
Cheetham	70	65	2	2
Fellowes	35	16	2	0
Mander	15	17	1	3
Anderson	89	59	4	3
McGubbins	10	18	0	0

GYMKHANA.

Gould, c and b Jardine	7
Lowndes, st Stephens, b Raikes	12
Cheetham, b Jardine	17
Brookes, run out	51
McGubbins, b Raikes	4
Vines, c Thesiger, b Raikes	2
Mander, c Stephens, b Jardine	0
Anderson, c Macleod, b Raikes	1
Clowes, b Hojel	20
Fellowes, st Stephens, b Raikes	3
Milne, not out	3
Extras	20
Total	140

Fall of the wickets.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12	30	48	61	77	77	78	116	119	140

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Raikes	95	44	5	5
Jardine	70	58	3	3
Hojel	25	15	0	1

ISLAM GYMKHANA VS. POONA HINDUS.

A match between the above teams was played, on the Islam Gymkhana ground, on the 8th inst., resulting in a draw. During the latter part of the evening the game grew very interesting as seven of the Hindu wickets had gone down, and 26 runs remained to tie. The draw was, if anything, in favour of the Moslems. Haji Babo and Narsingo did yeoman service for their respective teams in the batting department. The following are the scores :—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

Ali N Tyabji, b Balu	12
Hadi C Tyabji, c Modak, b Balu	2
Nazir Baig, b Sar Desai	0
Haji Baba, st Modak, b Balu	29
Ismail Ahmadi, b Sar Desai	0
Shafi C Tyabji, c Sar Desai, b Balu	9
Shaik Hoosain, b Sar Desai	4
M M Ali, not out	7
Sulaiman Ebrahim, run out	7
Mahomed Amadi, c Bapat, b Balu	5
M B Kazrani, b Balu	1
Extras	21
Total	97

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Balu	144	55	16	6
Sar Desai	85	35	5	3
Vaidya	70	16	6	0

HINDU GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

Divekar, b Shafi, C Tyabji	5
Paranjpe, st M M Ali, b Ali N Tyabji	0
Narsingo, not out	22
Bapat, b Shaik Hoosain	0
Errana, c M M Ali, b Shafi C Tyabji	8
Surat, c Nazir Baig, b Shaik Hoosain	0
Modak, c Kazrani, b Shaik Hoosain	0
Sar Desai, c M M Ali, b Shafi C Tyabji	6
Balu, not out	12
Vaidya, Deshpande, to bat	
Extras	14
Total	71

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Ali N Tyabji	50	15	3	1
Shaik Hoosain	85	37	4	3
Shafi C Tyabji	40	5	5	3

THE GROWTH OF EGYPTIAN COTTON IN INDIA.

HOW IT CAN BE DONE.

As already stated in these columns, Mr. J. N Tata, our well-known citizen has published a pamphlet, explaining the methods by which he believes a new departure may be taken in the cotton industry of India by the growth of long stapled sorts, such as are grown in Egypt. The main features of the interesting pamphlet will be gathered from the following extracts :—

THE present state of our cotton industry is a subject of great anxiety, not only to the capitalists who have invested very large sums in this country in the erection and purchase of buildings and machinery, but to all who have the well-being of this country at heart. Our greatest reliance at present on the hopes of a continuous prosperity of our sole industry is on a foreign country—China. But there is an awakening of the nations of the further East. The new infant prodigy Japan is quite lively ; advancing in all the arts and sciences with leaps and bounds, and the old sleepy giant China seems to be just awakening from her sleep of ages and trying to stretch its sinewy limbs. Then Germany, Austria, and Belgium have seriously come forward to compete with England in the effort to stuff us with their manufactures. Under the above circumstances, it has become an obvious necessity for us all, to consider how our young and only industry is to be saved from threatened destruction. By "us all" I mean, first and foremost of our capitalists who have invested their money in the industry ; secondly, our rulers who know very well what a great stay and help it has been to the agricultural classes, who in many districts have been able only by the earnings obtained from our cotton mills to stick to their fields, and pay the Government cess readily ; and lastly, our educated and leisured class, which has lately awakened to the necessity of trying to do something for our poor and starving submerged class, which our best writers on political economy put at something like one-third of our whole population.

THE NEED FOR FINER SPIN

tional temperature is capable of destroying the eggs and killing the caterpillars, and this is happily the case in Egypt. Fogs are inimical to the cotton plant, and unfortunately we are not in a position to fight them. They make their appearance periodically, between the end of August and end of September. If they occur in August, and linger until after sun rise, the damage is heavy. 20 per cent. of the bolls while coming to maturity, and an equal proportion of the blossoms of the second gathering, run the risk of being destroyed. In other words, the crop is threatened with a reduction of 20 per cent. If the fogs occur late in the season, the damages are less heavy, and always proportionate to the lateness of their appearance, every day in the month of September having a particular importance with respect to the ripening of the bolls. It is very seldom that we reach the beginning of October without fogs, and in these cases the crop proves quite exceptional both as to quantity and quality. The cotton culture has been extended to Upper Egypt only of late years, and after material improvements have been introduced in the system of irrigation. A temperature of over 30° C or 86° F in the sun, is sufficient for cotton sowing. For the ginning of cotton in Egypt Platt's Machines are used. Every gin yields 100 lbs. English nett of cotton per hour. The nett 100 lbs. of cotton represents one-third of the weight of raw kuppus, i.e., 300 English of seed cotton passing through the gin every hour, turns out 100 lbs. nett of cotton, and 200 lbs. of seed. Every factory possesses a gin called the "Affrite." This is of American origin, and is provided with a saw which serves to gin the scarto cotton, inferior which falls with the seeds from Platt's gins. The above conditions, as already stated, apply to cultivation in Egypt. India will have to begin in October instead of in March as in Egypt, and every operation must be performed at the same distance of time, but of course with any variation in time, owing to difference in temperature, soil, &c., as may be taught by experience in our own country. As far as ridging, tilling, &c., our ryots, especially of the Broach districts, know how to use their own implements to advantage. The sowing must of course be done by hand, after marking out the right distances. One object in tilling must be distinctly kept in mind. Remembering, that the seeds are to be sown immediately below the ridge, the plants that grow higher than these ridges have to be gradually shored up by the soil forming the ridge, so that as they grow higher they should appear quite above the new ridge formed over their roots. The object of this is to encourage the growth of rootlets, which may imbibe moisture and nourishment so much more easily. With these observations, and a reiteration of the request, that gentlemen taking an interest in the matter will be good enough to communicate to the writer any information going for or against the conclusions he has attempted to draw, and also without hesitation to apply to him for any explanation or additional information that may be required, the writer begs to recommend his observations to all who take an interest in the material advancement of our country, and the well-being of its labouring poor.

THE AGRARIAN DIFFICULTIES IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, SEPT. 7.

THE promulgation of the decree of the sale of the village communities' property by public auction has created indignant sensation throughout the country. It is certain that Government will not succeed in consummating the measure with the consent of the village communities. Government is frightened at the spectre of a totally disproportionate deficit which is increasing at a gigantic rate. There are no ordinary resources to bridge the gulf. It appears, however, that before the revolutionary measure was launched, the communities were sounded whether they would cede one-third of their revenue in favour of Government. The answer must have been a negative one, since many families solely depend upon the slender income from the distribution of the yearly revenue from the village fund. It certainly could not have been otherwise, for the proposal intended to mulct the poor people to the extent of 33 per cent. It is also reported that some seventy-five thousand rupees from the coffers of the Mapuça Municipal treasury kept there for safe custody from funds belonging to several communidades have been by the Government to meet urgent demands for money. In connection with this measure, an order was issued, appointing a committee composed of Mr. Norton de Mattos, Advocate-General, president, Mr. P. Maria Telles, sub-chief of the Revenue Department, Messrs. Joao Nasciso Rodrigues, Jose Ignacio de Loyola, and Egysy de Souza, auditors of the communities, and the administrators of communities, Messrs. M. A. de Maria Godinho, E. N. de Conceiçao Rodrigues, and M. H. Lopes Braganza, the last named to act as secretary, in order to formulate rules in accordance with the decree, and send in their report with as little delay as possible. I hear that the report has already been sent in, though its purport has not transpired. Mr. J. I. de Loyola, who is on the committee, has settled views in favour of the abolition of the communities, and a report coming from such a quarter is uphill for the Government proposal. But as the consent of the majority of each community is necessary, the Government, for the moment, will be thwarted in executing the sale. There will only be a temporary pause, followed by another order, which will signalise might as right, and the abolition will be carried out against all protests and justice. This outcome is anticipated by persons who are aware of the serious financial condition of the country. There are apparently no hopes of getting redress from the Government in Lisbon, which appears to have deputed Senhor Neves Ferreira specially to destroy a comunal organisation that has been in existence for thousands of years. There are reports of robberies coming from Novas Conquistas. The revolters who had been driven away from their homes are in great misery. The Ranes and the revolters took away some thousands of rupees when they raided in the Velhas Conquistas, and they have been maintaining themselves upon the booty up to this time. But now distress appears to prevail, and small bands are pillaging shops and food materials. They do not appear to interfere with Government soldiers, and the latter, more or less, wink at the pillage going on about them. The Governor-General has sent the Baron of Cumbarjuva, who lately returned from Portugal as Inspector of Public Instruction to Satary, to convince the robbers to desist from their trade. The Baron is an influential man, and would certainly have succeeded in his mission, if it were anything but hunger that drove the fellows to the work of depredation. There are also rumours that there is a rupture between Dada Ranes and his followers, also due to want of means. The monsoon which has just passed was considered to be a dangerous period, and people were expecting robberies, but fortunately the time passed without any molestation from the dacoits.

THE PAHLAVI "VENDIDAD."

UNDER the heading of "Science" "The Academy" of 15th August gives the following opinion of a Pahlavi scholar in Europe on the "critical edition of the Pahlavi Vendidad," published some time ago by Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana (Harrassowitz: Leipzig):—

"The Pahlavi version of the Vendidad, the Levitical law of the Parsis, was first edited by Spiegel in 1853, and two of the MSS. he used, which were written in 1323-4, are still the chief authorities for so much of the text as they contain; but he had to rely upon much more modern MSS. for nearly one-third of the text. The present editor has trusted to Spiegel for the readings of the Copenhagen MS. of 1324, and has used collations of two copies of that MS., which were written three centuries ago; he has also consulted a collation of the London MS. of 1323, and has constantly referred to a MS. in his father's library, which was written in 1788, and is a descendant of that London MS. These five MSS. are the best authorities for the Vendidad text, when judiciously used. The two old MSS. 1323-4 were copies from the same original, written in 1209; that was transcribed from another written in 1205, and that from a third whose writer's name is recorded. The editor of this edition is son of the high priest of the Shahanshahi Parsis of Bombay, and is well acquainted with Parsi tradition as well as with the views of European Scholarship. His collation of the MSS. has been carefully made, and the various readings given in footnotes will be very useful to scholars, as soon as they fully understand the relative value of the MSS. in various parts of the text. This can be ascertained from the detailed description of the MSS. given in the introduction from which it will be seen that nearly all of them have lost many of their original folios, and the modern folios which often replace them are of little critical value. Besides this account of the MSS., the editor has included in his introduction a short summary of the contents of the twenty-one Nasks, or sacred books of the Parsis, abridged from the Dinkard, with a full translation of its analysis of the portion of the Vendidad he has edited. And the Pahlavi text of the passages he has translated from the Dinkard is given at the end of the book; the translations themselves being his revisions of some of those contained in "The Sacred Books of the East," vol. XXXVII. "If no independent MSS. of the Pahlavi Vendidad be hereafter found in Persia, this edition may be considered very nearly equivalent to a critical edition of the text as it stood in the thirteenth century." In special correspondence the same scholar writes as follows to the editor about the review of the same work signed by the Rev. H. Boeum, S. J. "The reviewer not only takes you to task for expressing opinions regarding your sacred books, which, as a priest, you are bound to hold; but he also presumes to dictate that you ought to have lengthened your introduction, by inserting most of the disparaging statements, regarding your religion, made by a small minority of European Zendists. In fact, under cover of a review its writer has made an attack upon the Parsi religion. You might ask the reviewer whether he is himself as anxious to adopt the views of scholarly critics, with regard to Jewish and Christian sacred books, as he wishes you to be respecting their views with regard to yours.—(Sd.) E. W. WEST."

THE "WEEK" IN SHOLAPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, SEPT. 5.

THERE was a good deal of opposition about the "week" to start with. One person wanted it, and another didn't, and so on, but that is nothing in Sholapur, we always go to work that way. You see the station is very small, and, of course, very dull—if we did not quarrel about everything, it would be duller still—absolutely no fun at all, and so the "week" came off. Dwellers in Bombay, Poona, Belgaum, Nuggar, and such like fashionable cities may smile, but for all that we had a capital time. Our visitors said they had enjoyed their sojourn amongst us hugely, and we none of us had any rows, to speak of, for all the seven days. We are not accustomed to too much dissipation. We do not even like it, so the arrival of our guests by the morning train was considered quite sufficient amusement for the first day of the "week." On Monday afternoon we all called on each other, and then proceeded to the club, and drew for partners for the tennis and shooting tournaments. In the evening there was a "meet" at the club. Those who are not initiated in the funny little ways of Sholapur, may wonder what a "meet" at 9-30 p.m. could mean. They might imagine that the sporting members of the community turned up in riding gear, and with a bobbery pack hunted the wily jackal or stuck the noble boar by moonlight (for a full moon was part of the programme). But the "meet" meant a little humble, unpretending dance, only "20 dances" on the programme, and not more than 20 minutes interval between each! Of course, it took a good while, and wasn't over, with the extras and all, until pretty late next morning; but no one complained—we like a good deal of exercise. The Band of the 22nd B. I. played divinely. The drugget was beautifully beeswaxed, and the ladies' dresses were very nice. On Tuesday we went to shoot the target. Miss Duxbury and Mr. Raper made 58 out of a possible 70, and Mrs. Brown and Mr. Carter, 57. At this period of the proceedings, the rifle (we had only one) took the opportunity of (as it was elegantly expressed to me by a lady) "going fat." The ties had therefore to be shot off the following Friday morning. And the winners of the first day were beaten the second, which I shouldn't think they liked, and it seems to me that their scores ought to have been allowed to stand as they originally were, but, of course this is a matter for the "committee alone," as I have been constantly reminded at various times during the week. Mrs. Duxbury's "At Home" was quite one of the triumphs of the week. Should the "At Home" be at the tennis courts of the club? or at Mr. and Mrs. Duxbury's charming bungalow, was a subject of fast and furious discussion. One would think without doubt that the latter would be the more appreciated, but there was the usual "talk,"—party feelings, civil war, house divided against a house,—committee alone to decide, and so on. But never mind, the "At Home" was held at Mrs. Duxbury's residence, and was an "immense success." Mrs. Duxbury was a charming and most gracious hostess, and both she and Mr. Duxbury were indefatigable in looking after the comfort of their guests. Everyone looked their smartest and best, and a photographic group was taken and developed during the afternoon. The Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry discoursed a well-chosen programme of music, and tennis, shooting, putting, and badminton were all provided, so there was no lack of amusement. The same evening was an impromptu fancy-dress dance, which was undoubtedly a great success. It was wonderful how at such short notice every one turned up in clever and well-carried-out costumes. The following is a list of the dresses:—

Mrs Brown	Poudre
Mrs Duxbury	A bride of to-day
Miss Duxbury	Grandie
Mrs Berkley	A Fairy
Mrs Nigel-Jones	Grecian dress
Miss Nigel-Jones	Trilby
Miss Scoggie	Woodnes
Miss M Scroggie	Queen of Hearts
Mrs Fisher	Cupid
Mrs Raper	Spring
Mr Kennedy	St Cecilia
Mr Ludlow	Yeoman of the Guard
Mr Pratt	Judicial robes
Mr Fisher	Black and White
Mr Carter	Southern Girl
Mr Brown	Algerois
Mr Watson Smith	French Cook
Mr Raper	A Sailor
Mr Berkley	Sir Walter Raleigh
Capt Rawclibull	Rajah
Mr Jhather	Rajah
Capt Hatherell	Rajah

Miss Nigel-Jones must be congratulated on her perfect get-up as "Trilby." Whether she enjoyed the number of cigarettes she consumed as much as the real Trilby is a matter I am unable to decide, but she smoked very nicely and prettily, and that is more than can be said of all lady-smokers. Mrs. Berkley made a charming and substantial fairy. Mrs. Duxbury made a very sweet "bride." Mrs. Fisher in white satin and powdered hair was exceedingly picturesque. "A Judge" looked gravely important. "St. Cecilia" was very realistic. Beautifully clean and cool looked the "French cook." The same cannot be said of one gentleman in a handsome costume, with a good deal of crimson about it, which proved rather disasterous to his partner's pretty frocks, and the delicate tinge of colour which they carried away on them will serve as a memento of the Sholapur fancy dress ball. It is curious that even in a small place like this an on-looker may observe so many styles of dancing. How much character there is in dancing. Here comes the bustling energetic, there the conceited affected. Here again a man with a conscientious, do-my-duty sort of style about him. Expressions on the faces are also interesting to watch the wrapt poetry-of-motion expression, the bored expression, the organised, who is never going to end expression, and those modified remnants of dead and gone styles, such as "the Liverpool lurch," "South Sea" cuddle, "chandelier crawl," may still be seen and recognised in the Anglo-Indian ball room, but what matter? India is a wonderful place, nothing ages as it does in England. "Time cannot wither." We dance, we play tennis, we ride, we flirt, we look—ah! there's the rub—we try to look as we did twenty years ago. Those who were perfect dancers then, never realise that their style is out of date, and I don't see why we dance with as much zest at 40 as we did in our teens, but I am digressing. Saturday saw the finals of tennnis and shooting "run off." Mr and Mrs Fisher were At Home at the tennis courts, or according to the wording of programme, "Provided tea, &c." An announcement such as this should be followed by "at one per head" or "gratis" when strangers are present, who are not accustomed to our peculiar little figures of speech,—Of course, we in the station all understand each other. Nell Mrs. Fisher was unfortunately "At Home" in her own bungalow, laid low with a bad attack of fever. We were all greatly disappointed to miss our genial hostess Mr. Fisher, however, very kindly provided tea, and made a most excellent host. In the tenniss finals, Mrs. Berkley and Capt. Hatherell, 22nd Bombay Infantry, scored an easy victory over their opponents, Mrs. Berkley carrying off four very pretty silver vases, which were given by Mr. Pratt, C.S. Mrs Raper was presented with the second prize—a table centre. In the shooting competition, Capt. Hatherell and Mrs. Raper made the highest score, and the latter received a pretty lamp as first prize, whilst the second prize, a handsome silver umbrella handle, also generously presented by Mr. Pratt, was won by Mrs. Brown. And so ended our week, and it was with sincere regret that we saw our guests departing to Nugger, Bombay, and their various stations. The weather throughout the week had been perfect, the moon perfect, the Band of the 22nd Regiment perfect, all was perfect, would that such things would last.

AN accident occurred on the railway line about six miles away from Karachi on Thursday morning. A camel laden with vegetables from Malir with its sleepy driver somehow managed to get on the line, and not being observed by the engineman of a goods train till too late to avert an accident, the animal and the driver were both knocked over by the engine and killed, the bodies being frightfully mangled by the engine and wagon wheels passing over them.

CONCERNING the extraordinary assault case near Attock, a correspondent writes:—"An unprovoked and most savage attempt to murder was made at Attock, on Saturday morning, at about half-past seven. While Miss Young, the younger daughter of the Superintendent of Salt Revenue, who resides near the Railway Bridge, was strolling past a hamlet, not a mile away from the Railway Station, one of the dogs accompanying her viewed and gave chase to a chicken, the property of a woman residing in the hamlet, and in pure frolic rolled the bird over. The owner seeing this, advanced towards Miss Young, and made use of abusive language. Not satisfied with this, the woman caught up and hurled a number of stones, one of which knocked off Miss Young's shikar hat, smashing it in at the side, while another struck Miss Young in the arm, causing a slight contusion. Deaf to all remonstrances the woman again advanced towards Miss Young, who fearing she might once more resort to stones, caught hold other wrist, whereupon she pushed Miss Young backwards, throwing her heavily to the ground and seating herself on her chest, gripped her throat. Alarmed by Miss Young's screams and the yells of the woman at her fiendish work, a washerman who was at work some distance off, now ran up and dragging the woman away begged Miss Young to go home. Dazed and breathless Miss Young rose to her feet, and staggering home related the occurrence as I have described it. The matter is now in the hands of the police, who have arrested the woman. But for the timely assistance afforded her, Miss Young might have fared very badly. Mr. Young and family have resided near Attock Bridge for the past four years."

INDIAN PROFESSORS AND INDIAN COLLEGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My last letter in your columns has been replied to, and Mr. Varma says he does not exaggerate, and as for his style he holds European certificates. All right. The sting sometimes lies in the tail. So it seems to be with Mr. Varma. Some of my friends who presume to sit in judgment over his style, hail the news in the tail of his letter, and do not at all consider it to be "bad news." They say their inferences have proved correct. They thought it very unjust that the light of his style should be hidden under a bushel, and not be sent beyond the confines of India. And, why, so it has turned out, Mr. Varma has done it for them. But still fancy, this presumptions irreverent lot refusing to take the "ipse dixit" of the great Trinity quoted by Mr. Varma refusing to be silenced, awed down by the big names supporting him. They say they have heard of a "French style" in dress, but not in literature, at least in that of him, whom they do not know to be proficient in the language. But they are fools, these ignoramuses, and he can take their opinion at whatever discount he likes. They talk at random, and say, as one swallow does not make a summer, so one letter cannot be held to be the index of one's literary performance on the whole. Others say, these great men always like to encourage us Indians, and so they send us good opinions, even when our performance is worthless. Some less intelligent among them tell me, that the last lota of admiration and respect they had for Mr. Varma's style and ability of writing grammatical and idiomatic English vanished when they saw the process of heartless dissection applied to his letter on the "Indian Professorate" by some "F.R.B." in your columns. But Mr. Varma may not mind them, and hug himself in the belief he has till now cherished about his style, founded on the opinions of such giants. One can safely ignore the gnats nearer home. I, for one, shall now think twice before trying to pull down the image which Mr. Varma has set up in his heart for his style. It is so cruel. The first stroke rendered it so nerveless, as I found from the letter under reply. It is indeed refreshing to see him climbing down from generalisations to particularisations. Now it is Sindh and Cutch, and some few cities only. Then it was the "whole of India," by which, as he now says, he meant the "Maharajic world." We will let Messrs. Vincent and Brewin do their duty, and not embarrass them by requisitioning their good offices for this controversy. They cannot dislodge me from my position which Mr. Varma has failed to meet. For a moment, we will leave aside the cant about the "cult of the senses," and go to facts. I say Gujarat and the Deccan, and Marwar, the stronghold of the Marwari, Mr. Varma's "inveterate gambler," and the old home of the Vallabhacharyan Maharajas, themselves, Bangalore, Mysore, Madras, where they still claim a large following as well as the Southern Provinces, "do not" fall victims to this temporary fit of gambling. They do so perhaps on other days—Diwali and others,—but "not" on the Ashtami day. Does not this fact, Sir, take away a large slice off Mr. Varma's statement, and save about three-fourths of the Vaishanavite world from a charge under oilcloth and all different information. I know it as well as any Vaishanava child that we offer our "Anna kuta" to the Thakoreji and not to any other god of the Hindu pantheon. Does Mr. Varma mean to imply that I thought it was offered to Siva? I do not deny the fact of a considerable number of dainties being prepared on that day in joy of Krishna's birth. I do not propose to fall back on the authority of my old mother, who is as orthodox as Mr. Varma's grandma, for I know it myself as a matter of fact that the presentation of food on the day following the Ashtami lacks many of the formalities and also the essentials of the "Anna kuta" day. The "Anna kuta" requires a certain "Nakhshatra" (constellation of stars), when only it can be raised; it requires the Govardhana mountain which Krishna lifted with his little finger, and so many other things, that a detailed account of them it is not advisable to give here. I have learnt enough of Shakespeare to know that a rose, if called by any other name, would smell as sweet. But, Sir, then it is not a question of names. The point at issue is one of substance rather than of form, and my contention is that the mode of offering food to our idols on this day lacks both the form and the substance of the "Anna kuta" day. Mr. Varma plumes himself upon his being a historian. I wish him joy then, but would only ask one favour of him, and that is, not to theorise, and wander into paths bewildering to himself as well as to those whom he claims to guide. The other day he said we offered cocoanuts to Neptune on the occasion of holiday because of the sympathy there must be between the "fluid" in the nut, and the fluid in the sea. Mr. Varma must be knowing, of course, of the ancient practice of human sacrifices on auspicious occasions, and that it was customary to sacrifice a child for floating unmanageable ships. During the course of time these practices were abandoned, and a substitute found for them in the offering of cocoanuts, which are said to resemble human heads in some respects. Then for the origin he claims for the Bhatias, why somebody from that ilk, I heard, said the other day, that only a couple of a hundred years ago, they were all fishermen (? fish-eaters) in Cutch, where they were converted by the Maharajas. They still hang in remembrance of it, a dead fish before their door, at the time of marriages. The Bhatia may be wrong, and Mr. Varma right, but it is rather safe to look to all sides of such disputed facts before hazarding a statement, and now one word more, Sir, before rounding off this controversy. Mr. Varma, I find, in his love for analogies, has grown simply wild. Who ever heard of Krishna being called "of the Immaculate Conception?" The eighth child of god Devkiji and Vasudeu never perhaps dreamt that he would be dubbed like this in after generations. I am unable to further understand the analogy, which is a tangled skein of verbiage. I fail to distinguish the Krishna of the legend from Krishna, the counterpart of Christ, when he claims him in the Kansa episode (as good a legend as any) to be on a level with Christ in the Herod episode. Will he make the whole thing clearer?—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 7. K.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While everyone was in full expectation of reading Mr. Varma's "beautiful, clear-cut, French-styled" letter in the columns of your esteemed contemporary in reply to the very pungent yet none the less appropriate, remarks against some of the uncalled for and unwarranted assertions made by him in his letter on "Indian Professorate in Indian Colleges," the letter appearing over Mr. Narrain Rai Varma's signature must, I presume, have taken in many readers by surprise. While not daring to jot down a single in answer to the several criticisms passed by intelligent correspondents who seem to have crossed swords with him on matters educational, this Mr. Varma tries, and tries but poorly, to explain away some of the glaring inaccuracies pointed out to him by one "K" in a very moderately toned letter of the 2nd September last. On reading Mr. Varma's last letter one cannot but be struck with the world-wide difference between his former performances in a fine Parisian style, and this hard, matter-of-fact John Bull-like letter. "Oh, what a fall is there my countrymen!" Can this Narrain Rai Varma be the same identical Spencerian who, by his self-imagined loftiness of diction and gracefulness of style, so often blearred the vision of a handful of his admirers? Good, gracious! one can hardly believe his own senses. But let us examine even this much-toned-down epistle of Mr. Varma. The gist of his letter shows that he still persistently holds that gambling is extensively indulged in by the followers of the Vallabhacharyan sect on "the days of Lord Krishna." Now, Sir, this "K" (and might he not be the Lord Krishna himself come down from the firmament to protect himself against the gross sacrilege perpetrated by a Bhatia—one of his own dearly beloved milk-maids?) never denied for a moment that gambling was going on in Bombay during the sixth, seventh, and eighth days of the dark-half of Shravan. The testimony, therefore, of such respectable and energetic police officers as Messrs. Vincent and Brewin will not avail him much. My impression that Mr. Varma was an omniscient being, which impression was by the way strengthened by a sort of autobiographical statement that he was well-versed in biology too, unfortunately vanished all of a sudden, when stern reality flashed across my mind that Mr. Varma was lamentably ignorant of the geography of his own country. He must, I am quite sure, know that Cutch, Sindh, a portion of Kathiawad, Gokul, Muttra, Brija, and a portion of the Berars do not go to make up the vast continent of India, extending from the snowy peaks of the Himalayas to the Cape Camorin in the south and from the corner of Sindh to the shrine of Jagannatha Puri in the East. My friend would have well merited the title of a "historian" (to which he seems to lay claim) if he had preserved moderation and substituted the words "some parts of India" for the whole of India. If Mr. Varma accepts this correction, he will at least spare the busy police officers, whom he has subpœnaed to appear before the public tribunal with all materials they have to give evidence upon this point, all the trouble and worry of collecting necessary information or even of defending their own conduct in not hauling the culprits in courts of law. Now turn we to the next point which discusses the use of the word "Anna kuta." "K," I infer, only wanted to point out to Mr. Varma that though "the ladies keep cooking the whole night through," to provide a "food carnival" for the morrow, yet that does not constitute the "Anna kuta," technically so called. This sort of "Fortress of Food" is only prepared on the New-year's day by raising a mound of cooked rice, and artistically arranging other viands round it. This fortress is then dedicated to the Thakurji Maharaja. Mr. Varma, not inclined to quarrel about words, as he says, quotes a sort of very queer authority in support of his contention. Now, if Mr. Varma has nothing else to fall back upon but the tottering opinion of an old grandma and other "poor relations," we have only to shed tears that such a great master-mind should have at last been driven to such a plight. Is there left nothing to support the stupendous edifice of Mr. Varma's genius but a rotten prop supplied by a poor old grandma—who "a propos" must thank her stars that her self-sufficient grandchild has been compelled to look to her for support. I repeat, is there nothing out of his own inexhaustible fund of knowledge to support his own case? What a sad spectacle! Mr. Varma's next argument, consisting of a well-known distich from Shakspeare, "the rose will smell as sweet," comes altogether with a bad grace from him. He will, in that case, have to admit that a simple, unostentatious "Narnaji" (a Bhatia's ordinary name) would have merited the same approbation or "smelt as sweet" as Mr. Narrain Rai Varma! As to his style Mr. Varma has made out a splendid defence. "A prophet," says the proverb, "is never honored in his own land," and so it is with Mr. Varma. What cares he for the certificate of poor dark-skinned natives—men of his own kith and kin—when he already holds such complimentary certificates from men of light and leading at Home? Now, Sir, of these great men he quotes the opinion of one who is an F. R. S. Without meaning to defract anything from the value of such a certificate, may we not also take into account the opinion expressed by one in whose initials, too, almost the same letters of the alphabet appear. I mean, of course, "F. R. B.," who has given a nice certificate to Mr. Varma in his masterly letter in the columns of the "Bombay Gazette," the other day. What woe to Mr. Varma, what joy to his noble band of critics?—Yours, &c., RISHI.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Of late a very animated discussion has been carried on in the columns of the local dailies as to the fitness or otherwise of the Indian professors at English colleges. It was initiated by Mr. Narrain Rai Varma—by the bye, a strange metamorphosis himself from Narandas of the great Bhatia community, which he so often delights in holding up to public ridicule! and has been carried on by "K.," "One who knows," "F. R. B.," &c., the last, but by no means the least, among them being "Varmian," who wrote the masterly skit on the subject in your yesterday's issue. To a dispassionate looker-on, however, three things are eminently clear: (1) That the white professors are not good, because they are white; (2) That the dark professors are not bad, because they are dark; but that (3) the good professors are good, in spite of their being white or dark. The reason why so "clear a thinker" as Rai Varma errs on the wrong side of undue praise of all white professors seems to be the simple one of his being under "excellent generals" during the one or two campaigns of "the academic fight," in which he is said to have received a "scar or two on his back." He therefore is naturally ignorant of the other white generals that came and went in the interval, or are still in the campaign, and are engaged in "preparing" men for the great sanguinary struggle at the University portals. If Native professors are guilty of inaccurate or confused expressions such as "5½ o'clock" or 'irrepressible modesty," would Mr. Varma believe me if I inform him on good authority that his genuine products of the Home universities are not at times much better? What would he say to the literary attainments or the capacity of a genuine English professor who would seriously go on lecturing to his college students, that "you is second person here," or "sat means used to sit" or of another of the self same race, who would in all gravity enlighten his students on the pronunciation of knowledge, which was not "knole" but was "nole," as in "know," or would name Ivanhoe and Rokeby as the novels of Sir Walter Scott, or would explain "Germane" as meaning "improper?" English is a highly cultivated language of immense possibilities. Provincialisms, its homely expressions, or its words with a variety of minute shades of meanings can be mastered and used with faultless accuracy only by those who have an intimate knowledge of the English home and the English dialect. If even Scotchmen and Irishmen cannot be the ideally faultless professors of the English language, it is too much to expect natives to be so. But the fact that we have produced a Malabari and a Telang, a Surrendra and the Dutts, and for the matter of that Mr. Varma, the stylist, shows the wonderful aptitude the natives have for the acquisition of a foreign language. We would, however, concede that point in favour of Mr. Varma, and say that "Ceteris Paribus" an English professor of English is better than a native professor of English. Mathematics and Oriental languages are noncontentious points, even with Mr. Varma. But as to history and economics, would Rai Varma point to any college or colleges in the Presidency where the subjects are taught better than at the Sind Arts College? Would he not condescend to remember that they were the lectures of an Indian professor on English history that attracted even the Director of Public Instruction to his lecture hall?—Yours, &c.,

VERB. SAP.

IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The self-styled historian who writes in a "beautiful clear-cut, French style" does not seem in his last letter to show any greater regard for the rules of syntax and concordance than he used to do before he was shown up in your columns on Thursday last. So far the strictures that appeared in your paper have been of no avail. Nor am I disappointed at it. Nobody expected to see a "clear-cut" style evolved in less than a week's time out of such "indigesta moles" as Mr. Varma's literary hash. But a good many did expect that modesty would come with a consciousness of his shortcomings, and that he would cease to pose before the public as a Spencerian with a bias in favour of clearness of thinking. To whom is the surprise due to see the sturdy Spencerian transformed Proteus-like into a historian writing to the "Times of India" in a "clear-cut, beautiful, French style." With the hope of making him see himself as others see him, and curing him of the never-failing vice of men of his class, I will give a few examples of grammatical mistakes in his beautiful style. He begins his letter by saying "I am told that I have indulged in exaggeration when I said." This is wrong as regards tenses. He ought to have said "I indulged in exaggeration when I said." When he says "I have 'essentially' been explaining that holiday in reference to the cult of the senses" he means "I have been explaining that holiday 'essentially in reference' to the cult of the senses." A stylist like Mr. Varma ought not to require to be told to put words in their right places. "Do gambling" and Gamgling was done," are quite gems. It is very difficult to say whether they are not almost better than "chair of professorship," "more agency," and "ploughing jury." We have in the Indian calendar days on which gambling is a widespread temporary institution "it is" the days sacred to Lord Krishna. Here "it is" should be they are. There is a food carnival. For the historian it only remains to have his fill of them, and write "the fact." "Have his fill of them" ought to read "have his fill of it"; and then what is meant by "having your fill of a food carnival!" and what is the fact? Is it his having his fill of the carnival, whatever that may mean? For Heaven's sake, Mr. Varma, don't inflict such indigestible stuff upon your readers.—Yours, &c.,

F. R. B.

A RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I trust you will allow me a small space in your paper to represent a grievance which the travelling public have to submit to, caused by a large number of natives, who take a holiday on Sundays to Bandora and its vicinity. I was a passenger by one of yesterday's night trains from Bandora to Grant Road, and it was my ill-luck to be in a compartment into which a large number of natives crowded. These young fellows seem to think that life can only be made pleasant by singing obscene Guzerati songs, making indecent jokes, and shouting in the ears of each other. They behaved in a manner that would make you feel convinced that you were among a lot of lunatics. Such vulgarity is not only shocking, but decidedly vexatious. Fortunately, there were no ladies in the compartment. As I find that the nuisance is getting more common, I trust the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company will devise means by which many of their respectable passengers will find travelling on their line a comfort. Can the Railway police not come to the rescue?—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 7. CHRISTIAN.

THE death is reported of Lieutenant Dalyell, R. A., Quetta, from enteric fever.

Devany, the dynamitard, after his release, went to Glasgow and was interviewed by the "Evening Times" on his arrival. "Yes," he said, "it's a big slice out of a man's life, thirteen long years. After my sentence the thought was always bumming through my head, 'Life, life; it's awful to know that you won't be yourself again.' The first prison I was sent to was Wormwood Scrubbs. It was the best place I ever was in. The Governor was a thorough gentleman, the work was easy and light, and the food, such as it was, was good. I could have spent all my days there!" "How long were you there?" "About six months. Then I was sent to Chatham. It was fair hell." "How's that?" "Hard work, bad food, and punishment. Hell it was. There was one consolation, though; we had a good chaplain." Asked about the other prisoners, Devany said he supposed Whitehead and Gallagher would be liberated shortly. "Gallagher is clean mad. Daly is in bad health, but he will pick himself up when he gets out." In answer to another query, Devany stated that there was a feeling of hopelessness amongst the prisoners when any of their number was released. This wore off in a day or two. He didn't think the work very hard, though it was not the work he was accustomed to. His eyesight was affected whilst in prison, and he is obliged to wear spectacles. He was in some doubt where to go, but soon found out his wife's mother, and was directed by her to his wife's house. The family, consisting of two boys, were sleeping when he went, and it was thought better not to waken them till the morning.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 11th September, 1896.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be Tent-pegging at the Coorerage on Saturday the 12th instant at 7 a.m.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CYCLING CLUB.

The first Dance of the Club will take place in the Town Hall on (Friday) the 18th September, at 9 p.m.

Fancy or Evening Dress.

Tickets can be obtained from the following:—
Lieut. H. C. Roe, Apollo Hotel, Fort.
Sergt.-Major J. H. Downing, Head-quarters, Bo. Vol. Rifles.
Cr.-Sergt. R. F Smith, Grants Buildings, Colaba.
Sergeant S. F. Pearcey, Government Dockyard, Fort.
Sergeant W. G. Nicoll, Victoria Buildings, Fort.
Sergt. C. S. Smith, Cathedral High School, Fort.
Corporal G. F. Lund, Lund and Blockley, Fort.
Lce.-Corpl. R. W. Laxton, Sulliman's Buildings Grant Road-Girgaum.
Lce.-Corpl. W. T. Sell, Govt. Telegraph Quarters, Fort.
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Extra lady Re. 1.

Light refreshments will be provided.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 11th September, 1896.

NOTICE.

A concert will be given in the Town Hall to-night at 9-15 p.m. Tickets will be issued to members of the Corps admitting themselves and one lady on application to Messrs. Rose and Co, free. Other tickets Re. 1 each.

Members are requested to wear Mess Dress, Officers Mess Dress, white.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Sept. 10.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H O Quin, I C S, assumed charge of the office of Administrator of the Porbandar State on the 27th Aug 1896, after office hours.

Lieut H G Carnegy acted as Judicial Asst to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, in addition to his own duties as acting Third Asst to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, from the 30th May to the 24th June 1896, both days inclusive.

Capt E F Marriott and Lieut C F Harold respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Adjt, Kolhapur Infy Corps, and ex-officio Asst to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, on the 30th Aug 1896, before office hours.

Capt E F Marriott and Lieut C F Harold respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Second in Command, Kolhapur Infy Corps, and ex-officio Asst to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, on the 31st Aug 1896, after office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Narayan Ravji Nisal having resigned his appointment on the Bench of Special Magistrates at Ahmednagar and Bhingar, the Magisterial powers conferred on him by Govt Notification No 722, dated the 28th Jan 1896, are withdrawn.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by Sec 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to confer on Mr Peter C D'Souza all the powers conferred on the Chief Judicial Officer and which may be conferred by and under the said Code on a Magistrate of the third class within the area comprised within the limits of the municipal districts of Ahmednagar and Bhingar; and in exercise of the power conferred by Sec 15, H E in Council is further pleased to direct that Mr Peter C D'Souza shall be a member of, and shall exercise the powers conferred on, the Bench of Special Magistrates at Ahmednagar and Bhingar constituted by Govt Notification No 722, dated the 28th Jan 1896, vice Rao Bahadur Narayan Ravji Nisal, resigned.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Bahadur Nanabhai Kavasji, on his reversion to British Service, to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Surat Dist pending further orders.

Mr H R Hume, Asst Supt of Police, Shikarpur, has been allowed privilege leave for three months.

H E the Govr, in Council is pleased to appoint Mr T Lavin, Inspr of Police in the Karachi Dist, to act as Asst Supt of Police in the Shikarpur Dist during the absence on leave of Mr

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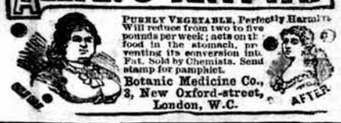

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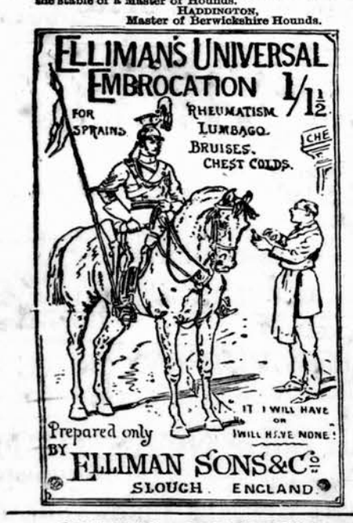

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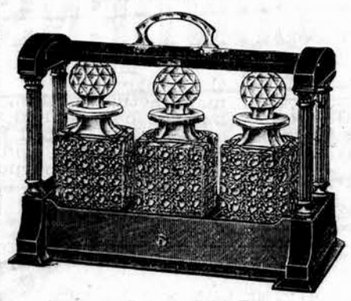

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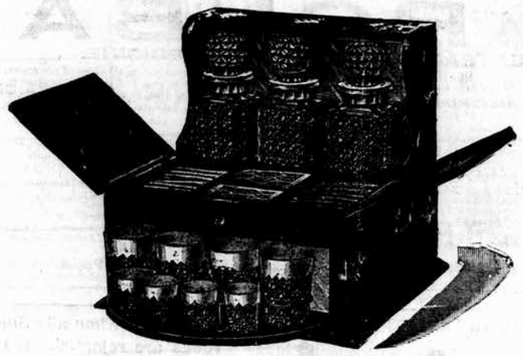

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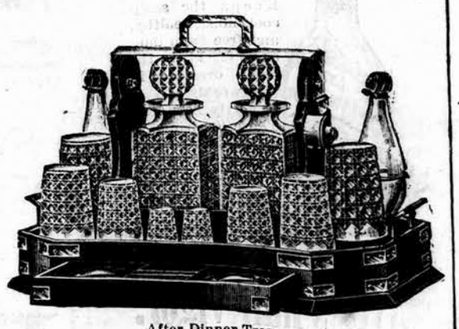

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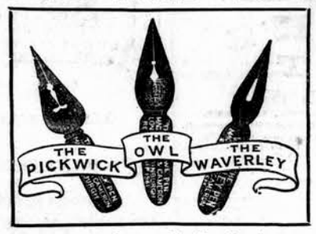

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